

WEATHER FORECAST

Victoria and vicinity for 36 hours ending 3 p.m. Sunday: Fresh to strong westerly winds, generally fair and a little colder.

# Victoria Daily Times

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VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1932—32 PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## POLICE COMB WESTERN WASHINGTON FOR BAGLEY

### Britain Supports Open Door Policy For Manchuria

### Italy Aids Treaty Moves Affecting Japan and China

British Government Stands by Policy of Equal Opportunities for All in Manchuria, But Will Not Send Note Similar to That From U.S. to Tokio and Nanking; Chinese Foreign Minister Drafts Reply to Note From Washington Government

Canadian Press and Associated Press Dispatches

London, Jan. 9.—Great Britain is not following the lead of the United States in invoking the Nine-Power Treaty in Manchuria, a Foreign Office statement said today.

While the British Government stands by the policy of the open door for international trade in Manchuria, according to the statement, it has not considered it necessary to present any formal note to Japan, since that country recently reiterated its adherence to the open door policy.

### Lumber Mill To Reopen Monday

With a number of export orders in hand the Moore-Whittington Lumber Company plans to reopen its mill here Monday after being closed since Christmas for repairs. The decision of the management will be welcomed by the mill workers and citizens generally.

### KING JOURNEYS TO WINNIPEG

Canadian Press  
Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader, will leave here this evening or tomorrow for Winnipeg, where he will address the Manitoba Liberal Association next Tuesday. A non-political address will be given the following day at a joint meeting of the Liberal and Conservative associations.

### West Bromwich and Everton Beaten In English Cup Soccer

Former, Who Won Trophy Last Season, Suffer 2-to-1 Defeat at Hands of Aston Villa; Everton, Present Leaders of English First Division, Lose to Liverpool by Same Score; Eleven Draws Are Witnessed

### LIBERAL LEADER GOES ON VISIT TO PRINCE RUPERT

Vancouver, Jan. 9.—T. D. Pattullo, M.P., Liberal leader, to-day was visiting Prince Rupert to visit his constituency before the session of the Legislature opens. On his return he will be met at Powell River by A. E. Munn, M.P. for North Vancouver, and Major S. F. Moodie, party organizer, and a public meeting will be held in the paper town.

### FOUND AT MONTREAL

Montreal, Jan. 9.—At the close of local foreign exchange dealings here to-day the pound sterling was quoted at \$4.02.

### Earthquake Is Recorded Here And At Washington

A severe earthquake began recording at the Gonzales Observatory this morning at 2:34 o'clock and continued for three hours. F. Napier Denison, superintendent, estimated the centre as 5,500 miles away, in an east-west direction.

RECORDED AT WASHINGTON  
Washington, Jan. 9.—An earthquake estimated to have centred 2,800 miles from here was recorded early to-day on the Georgetown University seismograph. It began at 5:40:24, and reached its second stage at 5:40:54.

It was not sufficiently severe to determine the direction of the quake from Washington.

### Bank Accounts of India Congress Chiefs Seized

Bombay, India, Jan. 9.—Not since the conclusion of the truce between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, then Viceroy, has there been such complete order in India as there was to-day.

The series of emergency ordinances recently promulgated by the government has caused the Nationalists to confine their activities to the boycott, civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes are declining.

To-day the authorities went even farther toward paralyzing the Congress party by impounding bank accounts known to belong to the Nationalist leaders. This admittedly will cripple the activities of the Congress.

### HIGHWAY CLEARED

Jubbulpore, India, Jan. 9.—Jubbulpore's "road-sitting" conflict between members of the Nationalist Congress and police ended to-day. The local magistrate ordered the police to disperse the large group of Nationalists and their sympathizers who had been squatting in the middle of the main road since last Tuesday in protest against an edict prohibiting a parade.

They were given five minutes to disperse, but they stayed on until the police charged with staves, after which they offered no resistance. Three leaders were arrested.

### MAN MISTAKES WIFE FOR THIEF AND KILLS HER

Augusta, Maine, Jan. 9.—Henry Farmer, candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff of Kennebec County, early to-day shot and killed his wife, Annie Herrin Farmer, fifty, when he mistook her for a burglar.

### 200 KILLED IN TRIBAL FIGHTS IN EAST AFRICA

Djibouti, French Somaliland, Jan. 9.—Reports reached here to-day of tribal battles along the Somaliland-Abyssinian frontier in which nearly 200 were killed.

A band of 600 warriors crossed into French territory from Abyssinia and attacked a tribe there. A platoon of the French Camel Corps drove off the attackers.

### BOMB ADDRESSED TO HIM FOUND AND DESTROYED



When a bomb exploded in the post office at Easton, Pa., killing two postal employees, the tragic incident possibly saved the life of Vernon McKenzie, above, New York financier and publisher, to whom one of six other bombs was addressed. Five were destroyed by police, but while carrying the other to a spot where he intended to blow it up, a policeman was killed.

### BAHAMAS WELCOME GOVERNOR

Nassau, Bahamas, Jan. 9.—(Bahamas News Service)—All Nassau was preparing to-day to welcome the new Governor and commander-in-chief of the Bahamas, Capt. the Hon. B. E. H. Clifford, who is expected to arrive Sunday. A colorful programme has been arranged, natives playing prominent part. Captain Clifford, forty-one years of age, is the youngest governor in the history of the colony.

### Vernon McKenzie New Assistant To University Head

Seattle, Jan. 9.—Vernon McKenzie, former editor MacLean's Magazine, and for the last four years dean of journalism in the University of Washington, has been appointed by the board of regents as assistant to the president, Dr. M. Lyle Spencer. He will continue as dean of the school of journalism.

### DOLLAR FIRM ON EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 9.—The Canadian dollar held firm throughout to-day's brief session on the local foreign exchange market. At the close the dollar was quoted at 84½ cents in United States funds, unchanged from Friday.

The pound sterling eased ¼ cent to finish at \$3.40½.

### Keen Contests For Office In Saanich And Esquimalt Sure

Oak Bay Appears Headed for Acclamations All Around; Saanich Campaign Already in Full Swing With Many Candidates; Esquimalt to Have Contests For Every Elective Office; Nominations Will Close at 2 p.m. Monday

Annual municipal elections in Saanich and Esquimalt are expected to be keenly contested next week. In Oak Bay there appears to be little prospect of contests for any of the offices. Nominations will close at 2 o'clock on Monday in all three municipalities except for the by-election in Esquimalt for the one-year term of Councillor Alex. Lockley, which will close on Wednesday.

### SAANICH REEVESHIP

In Saanich the reeve'ship contest is holding principal interest. Reeve Couch is seeking a sixth term and is being opposed by Rev. M. W. Bruce. Large audiences have attended meetings held this week in Wards Four and Seven, both candidates being encouraged by strong turnouts of their supporters. The nomination papers for Mr. Bruce were filed this morning at the Royal Oak Municipal Hall.

In Ward One Councillor Fred Borden is standing for re-election, and is being opposed by ex-Councillor A. E. Horner.

Councillor Denis Hoare of Ward Two is expected to receive an acclamation, ex-Councillor F. J. Crowhurst having withdrawn his announced candidature this morning.

In Ward Three Councillor W. F. Somers is being opposed by A. G. Lamb, who has been active in the Ratepayers' Association for several years.

### TRIANGULAR CONTESTS

A three-cornered contest will mark the election for councillor for Ward Six, Councillor J. C. Hagan being opposed by J. E. Sladen and William Thorpe. Councillor Hagan is the senior member of the municipal council and has been given many acclamations.

Ward Seven will also have a triangular fight for the council seat, Councillor F. T. Rogers being opposed by ex-Councillor G. S. Eden, who was defeated last year, and by Tom L. Sargent, a newcomer to municipal politics.

### SCHOOL BOARD

Three seats on the School Board fall vacant this year, but only Trustee Frank Y. Brown, the chairman, is seeking re-election. New aspirants are A. E. Hull, who was a trustee several years ago; Frank H. Partridge and John Reid.

Police Commissioner Charles E. King is seeking re-election for a fourth term and is being opposed by L. W. Goddard, who last year made a strong campaign against Commissioner A. E. Scalf.

### FEELING HIGH AFTER MURDER OF HAWAIIAN

Author's Wife and Two U.S. Navy Men Held; Accused of Murdering Native

### NEW NAME FOR ONTARIO PORT

Canadian Press  
North Bay, Ont., Jan. 9.—Moose Harbor, Ontario's northern seaport, will henceforth be known as Moose. The new name was decided on at a conference at Toronto between Premier Henry of Ontario and George W. Lee, chairman of the Fenelonville and Northern Ontario Railway Commission. Moose, as a name for Ontario's port at the south end of James Bay has been used by the Indians of that district for many years.

### ALDERMEN IN DISPUTE OVER SALARY TALK

Wardens Opposed to Finance Chairman's Conference Plan With Firemen

Alderman P. R. Brown Told to Retire From Meeting By Chairman

Differences of opinion between members of the fire wardens committee and the chairman of the finance committee in regard to procedure over the move to reduce civic salaries were the first signs of dissension in the 1932 City Council and was the main topic of conversation in civic circles to-day.

Incidentally the breach between the two, which opened yesterday afternoon, was indicative of stormy times in the council before the question of wage reductions is settled. It probably will be echoed at the council session Monday night.

According to statements made to the press this morning, the differences developed out of an appointment made by Alderman P. R. Brown, finance chairman, with representatives of the firemen's union to discuss the wage-cut move. The conference he planned apparently was forestalled by the fire wardens committee, of which the members are Alderman W. C. Hawkins (chairman), Alderman Alex. Peden and H. O. Litchfield.

### REFUSED PERMISSION

Alderman Brown, it was stated, was to meet the firemen at headquarters and on arrival there was informed the representatives had gone to the City Hall, where the fire wardens were holding a meeting. Alderman Brown went to the committee room at the hall, entered, and then was refused permission to speak to the men.

He was asked by the chairman to leave and did so.

Alderman Hawkins said this morning Alderman Brown had been asked to retire because the committee was "not ready to discuss the wage question until the fire department must go through the fire wardens' committee in the regular way."

### FOSHAY CHARGES ARE NOT FOUGHT

Minneapolis, Jan. 9.—Three defendants in the W. B. Foshay mail fraud case entered nolo contendere pleas in federal district court here to-day.

Judge J. W. Meloyne told the three, R. J. Andrus, P. V. Mahry and H. F. Welch, all former officials of Foshay enterprises, which went into receivership in 1929, that under the Supreme Court precedent, they were entering the equivalent of guilty pleas.

### POPULATION OF VANCOUVER IS NEAR 247,000

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The city of Vancouver has a population of 246,593. The revised figures based on the census of last June were made public to-day at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The preliminary total announced some time ago was 245,307.

In the census of 1921 the population covering the same area and including South Vancouver and Point Grey was 193,220.

### One More Week For Car Plates

Motorists who have not yet obtained their license plates for 1932 have one more week to procure them. Police announced this morning that cars with old plates would be checked after January 15.

### Man Who Escaped From Oakalla Reported Seen In Town East of Anacortes

### TO BE GOVERNOR OF PHILIPPINES



### THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Washington, Jan. 9.—Dwight F. Davis is about to resign as Governor-General of the Philippines and will be succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt, now Governor of Porto Rico.

Mr. Davis has been in the Philippines since 1926, in which year also Col. Roosevelt became Governor of Porto Rico.

### JUDGE ORDERS RIGHTS OF POOR BOY PROTECTED

Mr. Justice Gregory Overrules Refusal of Official Guardian as Next Friend

"That is Not the Spirit of Our Law," He Says, Comparing Rich Boy's Position

Legal rights of poor and friendless children in British Columbia must be protected as jealously as those of rich children, Mr. Justice Gregory ruled in a judgment in the Supreme Court here to-day, over-riding the decision of the Attorney-General allowing the official guardian to act as the "next friend" of Arthur Burgess Grant, a Vancouver boy without parents or relatives here.

Grant and another boy, Alec Gamon, injured in a motor accident on Gorge Road, Victoria, sued Thomas S. Eastman for damages. Gamon's suit was brought by his father as his next friend, but Grant's father is dead and his mother, remarried, living at Hamilton, Man., refused to be connected with his affairs here.

C. Harold Tait, counsel for the boys, took action before the courts to have the British Columbia Government's official guardian under the Official Guardian of Infants Act added as the Grant boy's next friend. Unless this were done, the boy would have no legal rights in the case at all, Mr. Tait argued.

The Attorney-General resisted the move and the Deputy Attorney-General, Oscar C. Basse, K.C., took personal charge of the government's fight in the courts, declaring that it was considered of the utmost importance that the stand taken by the Attorney-General be sustained.

### NOT SPIRIT OF OUR LAW

"The Deputy Attorney-General appears for the official guardian and says that as the infant has no estate, he opposes the application as, in case the action should not succeed, there will be no fund out of which to pay the costs," Mr. Justice Gregory said in his judgment.

### STARTED AT CHRISTMAS

The conferees had been sitting since Christmas, and the fact that agreement in this country came too late for the new year was pointed out.

Physician Called Sheriff, But Man He Identified as William Bagley Left Restaurant and Disappeared; B.C. Police Join U.S. Police in Northwestern Part of Washington State; Gordon Fawcett Also Still at Large

### VICTORIA MADE ENTRY POINT OF U.S. DEPORTEES

U.S. Labor Department Drive Caused Fifty to Be Sent Back Last Month

Vancouver Criticizes Victoria Policy of Helping Them to Their Homes

Victoria as the first port of call from California has been made the entry point of deportees from the United States being sent to their home country at the expiration of jail or penitentiary terms in the United States.

As the result of a drive for deportable Canadians under the direction of the U.S. Department of Labor from two to ten deportees arrive in Victoria each Thursday evening on boats arriving from California. Some of those sent home are deported as the result of criminal records in the states. The only charge against most of them, however, is that of illegal entry into the United States.

Information is given of their arrival to the Victoria police by the U.S. Immigration Department and they are met at the boat by city detectives. The number arriving last month was said to be fifty. The returning Canadians are questioned on arrival here and in most instances are found to belong to other parts of Canada. In cases where they are destitute the Victoria authorities have assisted them as far as Vancouver to help them on their way.

A clash of opinion has developed between H. W. Cooper, head of the Vancouver city relief department, and Chief Constable Bagley over Victoria's action in helping the deportees reach here.

### Stevens Is Home-bound

With New Trade Treaty

Premier Bennett at Ottawa Early Next Week May Issue Statement on Agreement With New Zealand Arranged at Honolulu

### HUGE SALE OF LIQUOR IN B.C. IS DEPLORED

Central W.C.T.U. Scores Government's Policy When Many People Lack Necessities

Indignation at the expenditure, according to unofficial figures recently published, of \$1,500,000 a month on liquor in British Columbia, was expressed at the monthly meeting of the Central W.C.T.U. held yesterday afternoon at the Y.W.C.A. Many of the members expressed their views on the subject, deprecating the governmental policy, which they claimed was responsible for such a huge expenditure in drink at a time when many were finding it hard to obtain the bare necessities of food and clothing.

The meeting also passed a resolution, which will be forwarded to the Attorney-General, lamenting the recent denial to Esquimalt of the privilege of saying whether or not it should continue its beer parlors. Such a denial was described as contrary to the spirit of British justice.

The resolution further requested that steps be taken to ensure that wet constituencies be given the same opportunity of deciding whether they continue to have beer parlors, as is now given to dry constituencies to ask for these parlors.

### Ask That Wet Constituencies Be Given Privilege to Vote on Beer Parlors Question

London, Jan. 9.—News from Washington that United States Ambassador Dawes had announced his intention to retire as his country's representative in this country came too late for the new year to be mentioned in the newspapers this morning. None of the ambassador's friends was available for comment.

### London Interested In Dawes Retirement

Brig.-Gen. Dawes is so well known here and has been a familiar figure for so long that his retirement is certain to create much interest.



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## CROSS CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

727 YATES STREET  
SUPER SPECIALS FOR MONDAY—Cash and Carry

Loin Pork Chops, lb. 15c  
Pork Steaks, lb. 11c  
Boneless Stew Beef, per lb. 10c  
Lean Minced Beef, lb. 10c

BUY AT CROSS' and SAVE

## WEST BROMWICH AND EVERTON BEATEN IN ENGLISH CUP SOCCER

(Continued from Page 1)

Oldham Athletic 1, Huddersfield 1.  
Blackpool 1, Newcastle United 1.  
Darlington 1, Northampton Town 1.  
Leicester City 7, Crooktown 0.  
Preston North End 0, Bolton Wanderers 0.  
West Bromwich Albion 1, Aston Villa 2.  
Brentford 2, Bath 0.  
Bury 2, Swansea Town 1.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Annual Reunion Dance and Card Party at South Park School, Friday Evening, January 15, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25c. This annual popular event which is always looked forward to with fervor by the ex-pupils and friends of South Park School has been planned this season in a way that will give fullest enjoyment to every guest. It will be an opportunity for ex-pupils of years gone by to meet, again and enjoy the memories of happy days at South Park. Refreshments will be served. Good dance music provided. Remember the date—Friday, January 15. South Park corner Douglas and Michigan.

For Sale—De Forest Crosley seven tube radio complete with serial. Call evenings at 1760 Bay Street.

Gordon, Ensigns, Sayward Block—E. remodeling and repairing, 35 years experience.

Harper Method—world famous hair preparations and cosmetics. 313 Sayward Block. Phone E 4926.

H. H. Litsey, chiropractic specialist, 312-8 Pemberton Building.

E. Haller, chiropractor, electro-therapist, 620 View Street, evenings 7 to 9.

Major and Mrs. Crompton, teachers of singing and piano. Pupils now received for New Year. 446 Constance Avenue. Phone E 9697.

Morning Special at Spencer's Beauty Parlors, 9 till 10 o'clock without appointment. Hair and finger waves, set, with shampoo, 75c; permanent wave, \$5.75. All experienced operators.

Paisley Cleaners and Dyers. We call and deliver. Phone G 3724.

Schubert Club—Recital—Arthur Johnson, soloist, Recital—Auditorium, February 2.

Sidney Hotel week-end specials: Soft-T-T-bone steak, French fried potatoes, dessert, 75c.

Victoria Ladies' Choir Recital, with Ernest Caldwell, baritone, Friday January 15, 8.30, Shrine Auditorium. Tickets at Fletcher Bros., reserved 80c; unreserved 50c; students 30c.

Women's Canadian Club—Annual bridge and mah-jong party. Empire Hotel, Tuesday, January 12, 2.30 p.m. Players \$1. Bring own scores and sets. Tea guests 4.15 p.m., 50c. Phone G 2446.

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Fresh Pullet Extras ..... 23c  
PIGGY WIGGLY

## Police Posse Expects to Capture Escaped Convict

Canadian Press

Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 9.—An escaped convict, dressed in women's clothing, was believed to-day to be surrounded by a posse half a mile outside this city. Police expected soon to arrest Gordon Calver, who fled from the Kingston penitentiary, Nov. 1931.

On reports that a masculine figure in feminine garb had been seen at about seven miles east, police and prison guards hurried to the district and were able virtually to establish identification. More than fifty men were engaged in the search near Treadwell to-day and every motor-car traveling the highway was halted and searched.

## U.S. DEMOCRAT CHIEFS ARRANGE BIG CONVENTION

By Ken Clark, Canadian Press Staff Writer

Washington, Jan. 9.—To-day bubbling over with contention, the Democratic National Committee decided to hold its party convention in Chicago. Most Democrats and not a few Republicans believe President Hoover is not re-elected in November, and that Governor Franklin E. Roosevelt of New York State, Governor Albert Ritchie of Maryland, Governor William Murray of Oklahoma, Owen D. Young, or Melvin A. Traynor, bankers, or "Al" Smith or Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War during the Wilson term, may next year occupy the White House.

Veteran observers, however, are cautious in making predictions after two years of economic distress and almost a year before the election.

FINANCE PROBLEMS

The economic position of the country is still serious. For example: The treasury shows a deficit of \$2,000,000,000 coming up. It has to raise \$2,000,000,000 more for President Hoover's reconstruction corporation. The manufacturing committee of the Senate, under the chairmanship of Robert M. La Follette, has been told in no uncertain language that private charity is not going to be sufficient to look after the needs of the unemployed. Ten thousand men—not Communists or Socialists—have marched to Washington to demand work. The favorable trade balance of the United States has been adversely affected during the year 57 per cent.

Now, President Hoover and the Republicans, in conjunction with the Democrats, have been active in attempting to deal with the situation by offering government support to big business.

WHEAT PLAN

As a gesture to the unemployed, Congress will probably arrange to take 40,000,000 bushels of wheat out of the market.

Edinburgh City 4, Arbroath 2.  
East Stirling 5, Boness 2.  
Forfar Athletic 6, East Fife 1.  
Montrose 0, Dundfermline Athletic 1.  
Raith Rovers 2, King's Park 0.  
St. Bernard's 3, Albion Rovers 2.  
St. Johnstone 2, Hibernians 1.  
Stenhousemuir 1, Queen of South 3.  
First mentioned teams played at home.

RUGBY UNION

Blackheath 8, Old Millhills 13.  
Guy's Hospital 3, Cardiff 22.  
Harlequins 17, Blackheath 8.  
London Scottish 0, Old Merchant Tailors 3.

London Irish 8, St. Barts 11.  
Police 2, Air Force 6.  
Aberavon 0, Bridgend 0.  
Cardiff 13, Swansea 14.  
Bristol 14, Army 3.  
Coventry 5, Northampton 3.  
Crawley 12, Macclesfield 9.  
Derby 2, Torquay 3.  
Gloucester 7, Plymouth 0.  
Leicester 14, Roslyn Park 6.  
Llanelli 8, Swansea 0.  
Heath 6, Bath 3.  
Penzance 0, Newport 6.  
Pontypool 9, Ebbw Vale 0.  
Portsmouth Services 34, Richmond 5.  
Watlington 12, Herefordians 11.  
North of Ireland 25, Liverpool 3.

IRISH LEAGUE

Linfield 5, Ards 2.  
Portadown 2, Bantry 2.  
Ballymena 2, Glenties 2.  
Cliftonville 4, Glenavon 1.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Bramley 31, Bradford Northern 13.  
Broughton Rangers 10, Barrow 3.  
Dewsbury 6, Warrington 0.  
Featherston 2, Hull 11.  
Hull 0, Oldham 5.  
Hunslet 12, Castleford 22.  
Keighley 12, Huddersfield 22.  
Leigh 12, Batley 3.  
Rochdale Hornets 5, Wigan 18.  
St. Helen's 11, Wakefield 2.  
Swinton 2, St. Helens Recs. 2.  
Widnes 7, Halifax 7.  
York 10, Leeds 2.

Match Proves Experts Human Ely Declares

Culbertson Says Husband and Wife Can Play Together Under Strain Without Warring; Tells Len He Was Sorry to Beat Him and Len Calls Mrs. Culbertson "Lovely Opponent."

By MORRIS WATSON

New York, Jan. 9.—Arm in arm, Ely Culbertson and Sidney Len, who had just won the world championship of bridge, walked down the corridor early to-day from the Waldorf-Astoria suite in which they finished their bridge battle.

"Well, Sidney," said Culbertson, "I hated to beat you."

Veteran Len grinned, opened his arms in gesture.

"It's all right, Ely, you have a wife and kids, what the heck do I care?"

They made their way to another suite, where movie cameras waited.

Culbertson dropped back Mrs. Culbertson, partner to her husband throughout most of the match, caught up with Len.

"I'll say this, Jo," he said, "Never have I had an opponent so lovely."

"Now, Sidney," she said, "don't say that."

"Oke, Jo," he answered, "I'll say you were made up for him."

By that time they were under Kiels lights and movie men were telling them how to congratulate all over again.

TAUNT ENDS PLAY

The actual congratulations at the playing table were over. Len's taunt, "You made a slam but you didn't bid it," marked the end of the play.

Mrs. Culbertson turned to him.

"It been a pleasure to play with you, Sidney," she said.

Ossie Jacoby, who was Len's partner until the 104th rubber when he resigned because Len criticized him, warmly congratulated Culbertson and gripped Len's hand without saying a word.

"A knitter, who shook hands with me for?" said Len. "We didn't win," he added, "but we had a lot of fun, didn't we, Len?" The question was to his partner, Commander Liggett.

PROVED NOTHING, HE SAYS

"We did," said Liggett, "but as I said at the start, the match didn't prove anything."

"Well," said Len, "the cards will speak for themselves."

"Above everything," Culbertson said, "this match has proven that the greatest of bridge experts are human, perhaps too human. Women will be glad to learn that a husband and a wife can play under terrific strain without an acrimonious word exchanged or a disapproving gesture that in public, and believe it or not, in private. In fact, my wife stated to me that throughout the match I was so considerate that at times she even doubted that I was a husband."

## GERMANY NOW UNABLE TO PAY REPARATIONS

Chancellor Says That For Indefinite Time Country Cannot Provide Sums

French Finance Minister Says It Would Be Futile to Hold Conference

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER  
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Jan. 9.—Chancellor Brüning has informed Great Britain that when the Lausanne reparations conference convenes, Germany will tell the world her inability to pay reparations at an end.

He told Sir Horace Rumbold, British Ambassador, that not only for the present, but for an indefinite time, Germany would be unable to pay.

The German delegation to the Lausanne conference, which was expected to convene in London, was expected to be unable to pay reparations for Germany and the world will be impossible.

REPORTS HEARD

The notification was given yesterday, but the British office announced it only this afternoon after reports had come from other European capitals that Dr. Brüning had said Germany would not pay anything at Lausanne except complete cancellation of reparations.

"It would have been sheer madness for the chancellor to lay down any such ultimatum," said the foreign office spokesman, "if he had there would be no purpose in going to Lausanne."

CONFERENCE DECLARED USELESS

Paris, Jan. 9.—Pierre Flaudin, French Finance Minister, to-day said it would be useless to hold the proposed reparations conference at Lausanne in view of the German position on reparations.

The German newspaper reports, from Berlin said, had informed the British ambassador yesterday Germany could not go on with reparations payments now and would not be able to do so for a long time.

"If such a declaration of bankruptcy as is attributed to the German chancellor is to precede the Lausanne conference, then it is useless to hold that conference," said M. Flaudin.

"They cannot cheapen the rights of France and at the same time ask for French collaboration. However, we shall have to wait for official confirmation of these reports from Germany."

"No Frenchman can accept renunciation by one nation alone of conventions which were signed freely, a renunciation which imposes the destruction of the rights of France."

TO MEET JANUARY 25

London, Jan. 9.—Great Britain to-day proposed January 25 as the date for the Lausanne reparations conference. It was understood the change from January 15 was suggested by the French.

It was difficult for France to participate on the earlier date in view of the necessity for making certain cabinet changes.

DEBT READJUSTMENT

Liverpool, Eng., Jan. 9.—Constance the United States will permit rearrangement of the war debts schedules was expressed to-day by Alexander Shaw, a director of the Bank of England.

ITALY AIDS TREATY MOVES AFFECTING JAPAN AND CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

"It has taken the United States a surprisingly long time to act on this fact, which it must have known from the first," the paper said. Criticizing the League of Nations, Great Britain and Japan about equally, it continued:

"Only now has anyone dared to take action as the result of the treaty, warranted, but made absolutely imperative."

NO FIGHT EXPECTED

"The United States always had great confidence in a note," said The London Times, "and the result of the treaty is national self-respect. America is not going to fight because the chaos of maladministration in Manchuria is being replaced by Japanese orderliness."

By James F. Howe, Associated Press Correspondent

Tokyo, Jan. 9.—A conference to revise the Nine-Power Treaty, which was cited by Secretary of State Stimson in his recent note to Japan on the Manchurian question, may be sought by to-day.

The purpose, it was said, would be to secure a clearer definition of the term "administrative integrity" as used in the treaty.

A spokesman for the government said that at the time of signing the Kellogg Pact the Japanese Government should have made a reservation on Manchuria, but it neglected to do so.

The cabinet of Premier Inukai decided to remain in office in bloc to-day after its resignation, presented after a bomb attack on Emperor Hirohito yesterday, had been discussed yesterday evening.

NOTE NEXT WEEK

The government's reply to Secretary Stimson's note will be forwarded to Washington late next week, possibly after the arrival of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Japanese representative at League of Nations Council sessions, who is expected to be a formal communication and requires a reply, but the position is being taken that the United States Secretary of State actually did not involve the Nine-Power Treaty, but simply reminded Japan of her obligations under it.

Officials said that after further consideration of the note they determined it contained nothing startling and no threat of drastic measures. It was interpreted as being along much the same line as the Wilson-Bryan notes of 1915 and the note of 1921 regarding Baghdad, that is to say, "a matter of record."

TROOPS ADVANCE

London, Jan. 9.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, to-day said Japanese troops were advancing toward the city from Kirin.

A Japanese airplane, the dispatch said, dropped two bombs at Yuenang Yushu, 100 miles from Harbin.

## Island Nominations Too Close Monday

Big Fight of Island Elections on Thursday Will Be Staged at Port Alberni

Acclamations Indicated at Present in Nanaimo, Duncan and Cumberland

Chief Interest in the municipal

year centres about Port Alberni, where four candidates are seeking the mandate of the taxpayers for the mayoralty office.

Nominations take place on Monday next and voting will take place on Thursday, January 14.

Candidates for mayor at Port Alberni are John Kendall, retiring chief magistrate, David W. Warrack, well-known building contractor, Ald. E. A. Jones and Ald. A. T. Turner.

In the adjoining municipality of Alberni it is possible that Mayor A. R. Bell will be returned by acclamation, as no opposition has appeared to date.

In Nanaimo it is possible that Ald. Jack Barby may be expected mayor by acclamation, as he is the only candidate at present, with Mayor G. A. Hall retiring.

Acclamations are indicated at Duncan, where Mayor H. P. Prevost is the only candidate for the office at present, and in the North Cowichan municipality, where Reeve Gerald A. Tisdall as yet stands undisputed.

Mayor J. H. McIntyre of Courtenay is retiring and two candidates, Ald. D. Bell and Charles Simms, are running for the office.

In Cumberland, Mayor A. Maxwell appears to have a clear field.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES

Aldermanic candidates at Port Alberni this year are Keith Wilson, W. C. Hamilton, Anthony Watson, Walter Harris, A. Carlson and G. Woodford. With Ald. D. Stone seeking re-election.

Mr. Wilson is retiring from the police committee and the vacancy is being contested by Ald. Archie Fleming. E. J. Cronk is seeking re-election to the School Board, and Miss Annie E. Cree has announced her intention of seeking the office of school trustee.

TRUSTEE FIGHT

Election for the School Board in Nanaimo promises to be keen, in view of the appointment of an outside applicant as school trustee. The Local Council of the motion, made by Ald. D. Bell, was carried.

When I went to keep my appointment I was told the men had gone to the City Hall, so I followed. In the committee room I was refused permission to speak," he concluded.

NOT REGULAR MEETING

"The meeting in the committee room was not a regular meeting, but an informal gathering. No business of importance was discussed."

The question of views on the wage reduction proposals was not involved in the dispute, as far as can be ascertained, Alderman Hawkins is the second of the motion made by Alderman Brown which will come before the council on Monday.

KEEN CONTESTS FOR OFFICE IN SAANICH AND ESQUIMALT SURE

(Continued from Page 1)

At noon to-day none of Esquimalt's many candidates for municipal office had definitely announced themselves in the ring for the one-year term on the council.

At Saanich, where the resignation of Councillor Alex. Lockie, who is standing for reeve against Councillor Albert Heald, his resignation has necessitated a by-election for which the nomination day will be next Wednesday, R. W. Dent stated he was considering standing for the office, but had failed to reach a decision.

RIGHT SEEN THREE SEATS

Eight men have entered the lists for the three other seats on the council which carry two-year terms. They are Councillors Thomas Hadfield and Charles Smith, who are seeking re-election; Trustee T. A. Farley, a former councillor; Thomas A. Lockie, S. G. G. Major J. A. P. Crompton, former school trustee; Robert Stewart and Charles Walcott.

MORE IN SCHOOL FIELD

Interest was increased in the School Board contest to-day with the announcement of two new candidates, Mrs. Kate McFarlane of Grafton Street and B. C. Bailey of Wollaston Street. Alex. Lockie, chairman of the board, is standing for re-election, while Major A. A. Warder and Robert Stewart are definitely in the fight for the three vacant seats. Mrs. F. M. Hay-Currie, 1444 Esplanade Avenue, has also been mentioned as a candidate for the School Board.

The duel for the reevehip is between Councillors Albert Heald and Alex. Lockie, while Alfred W. Saddler and Capt. B. R. Bowden are the only aspirants for positions on the police commission.

The field is one of the largest in the municipality in recent years, and exceptionally keen contests are expected in every division.

OAK BAY INACTIVE

With nomination day less than forty-eight hours away, there is still no sign of a contest in Oak Bay, and this morning it looked as if all those in the running may be returned by acclamation.

At noon to-day only five papers had been filled in and left with R. F. Blandy, returning officer. They were those of Samuel J. Drake and J. Vaughan Roberts, who are running for places on the School Board, and Councillors W. H. Mearns, T. J. Goodlake, A. D. Cress, who are again offering their services.

The papers of Reeve Hayward and R. W. Murdoch, who is seeking the third vacant place on the School Board, will probably be turned in Monday morning.

Police Commissioner H. L. N. Edwards, who has been six years on the commission, was undecided this morning whether he would run again for the board or content a place on the council. If he decides the latter, it will mean a contest. He thought, however, that if nomination day showed the election would be by acclamation he would again only offer himself for the commission and not upset things. Mr. Edwards ran for the council last year, but was defeated in five to one odds. Most of the other five are to be paid to charity by the losers.

FINANCIAL END OF BRIDGE BATTLE

Canadian Press

New York, Jan. 9.—Ely Culbertson won \$3,150 for charity from various sources as a result of the triumph of his side in the contract bridge match against Sidney S. Len and partners which ended yesterday evening. His biggest wage was with Len, to whom he gave five to one odds. Most of the other bets were at two to one. Here they are:

\$5,000 to \$10,000 with Len.  
\$1,000 to \$500 with Jacoby.  
\$500 to \$250 with Jacoby.  
\$200 to \$100 with Jacoby.  
\$1,000 to \$500 with Antoine LeFebvre, San Francisco.  
\$500 to \$250 with F. E. Schluter, New York.  
\$200 to \$100 with Alexander Marshall.  
\$500 to \$250 with H. A. Ober.  
\$500 to \$100 with Chico Marx.

They are to be paid to charity by the losers.

## EX-CABINET MINISTER DIES IN LONDON

Rt. Hon. William Graham Succumbs to Pneumonia

London, Jan. 9.—Rt. Hon. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade in the last Labour Government, died yesterday evening of double pneumonia arising from influenza he contracted ten days ago. He was forty-four years old.

Mr. Graham, who had represented the central division of Edinburgh in the Commons from 1918 until the last election, was succeeded by C. M. Guy, National-Conservative candidate, who was regarded by members of all political parties in Great Britain as one of the outstanding figures in the last House, and a brilliant future had been predicted for him.

His plotting of the highly contentious Coal Mines Bill through the last House of Commons earned the admiration of friends and foes alike.

Originally a clerk in the War Office, Mr. Graham, a graduate of Edinburgh University, turned to journalism. He entered public life as member of the Edinburgh Town Council, and his rise, first in municipal and then in national affairs, was rapid.

Cost of Winnipeg Relief Reported

Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—It cost \$2,428,474 to provide direct relief for unemployed men and women here during 1931, according to a report to the civic finance committee. The city paid \$876,890 of this, the province \$765,929, and the Dominion \$785,651.

More than 11,000 persons were on relief January 2, including 5,274 married men.

VICTORIA MADE ENTRY PORT OF U.S. DEPORTEES

(Continued from Page 1)

Vancouver. While Mr. Cooper complains Victoria is unloading destitute men on the city, the police in reply points out Victoria is merely the entry point for them, they do not belong to Victoria in many instances and Victoria is following a policy of assisting destitute deportees to their homes.

Mr. Cooper's first letter in this connection was addressed to Chief Heald, March 11, 1931, and referred to the case of a man who swore to an affidavit that he had been taken to the station, furnished a ticket by the desk sergeant and told to apply to the relief department here to get a ticket to the same time warned "not to let those fellows know that we sent you there."

NO CLAIM ON CITY

"This man has no more claim on Vancouver than he has on Victoria," Mr. Cooper wrote. "May we have a full statement of the police in reply to the information of the relief department and the Vancouver city council?"

Chief Heald, in his reply, said: "Please be advised that as far as I am aware it has always been the policy of this department to assist destitute deportees to their destination. Further than that, the city cannot go to the expense of sending a man to a place where he has no relatives or friends."

He denied the sergeant had told the men in question to apply for relief in Vancouver and pointed out that most deportees had never been in Victoria and were never intended to stay.

"I can see no alternative but to continue giving these destitute deportees such assistance in my power, by supplying them with tickets to the mainland on request," he concluded.

And since that time, said Mr. Cooper, "the situation has rested exactly there. We have protested to the city and provincial authorities at Victoria, but we have been able to secure absolutely no satisfaction."





Every Dollar for  
Coal Helps Your  
Country's Pros-  
perity

# 85c Of Every Dollar Goes For Wages

Every dollar you spend for coal REMAINS RIGHT HERE IN CANADA! Out of every dollar you spend, between 80c and 90c goes for **WAGES** . . . goes towards providing food, shelter and clothing for **CANADIAN** workmen and families.

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Remember this when you consider the economy of different fuels! Why send your money out of Canada for a fuel that has to be imported? Buy coal and you provide jobs for Canadian miners and workmen. Canada needs every citizen's co-operation . . . now, more than ever before!

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Fatigue is the signal to rest. Obey it if you can. When you can't, keep cool and carry-on in comfort.

Aspirin was meant for just such times, for it insures your comfort. Freedom from those pains that nag at nerves and wear you down. One tablet will block that threatening headache while it is still just a threat. Take two or three tablets when you've caught a cold, and that's usually the end of it.

Carry Aspirin tablets when you travel. Have some at home and keep some at the office. Like an efficient secretary, they will often "save the day" and spare you many uncomfortable, unproductive hours. Aspirin is harmless, so keep it handy. Keep it in mind, and use it. No man of affairs can afford to ignore the score and more of uses explained in the proven directions. From a grumbling tooth to those rheumatic pains which seem almost to bend the bones, Aspirin tablets are ready with quick relief—and always work. Neuralgia. Neuritis. Any nagging, needless pain.



Get the genuine tablets, stamped with the Bayer cross. They are of perfect purity, absolute uniformity, and have the same action every time. Why experiment with imitations costing a few cents less? The saving is too little. There is too much at stake. But there is economy in the purchase of genuine Aspirin tablets in the large bottles.

## QUEBEC PLANS TO CONTROL INSURANCE

Companies Will Have to  
Transfer Deposits From Ot-  
tawa to Provincial Capital

Montreal, Jan. 9.—The Star says to-day: "Authority to control insurance companies doing business within the Province of Quebec, recently transferred from the federal government to the provincial legislature by a decision of the Privy Council, is to be obtained immediately. It was learned to-day through a reliable source. A remedial Insurance Act, based on the province's new powers, is to be introduced on the opening day of the coming session, it is understood.

"According to its provisions, insurance companies doing business in this province, whether their charter is foreign, federal or provincial, will have to submit to inspection by employees of the Quebec Insurance Department, and transfer their money deposits from Ottawa to Quebec. This deposit varies according to the amount of business carried on in the limits of the province. Another provision will make it impossible for other than registered insurance agents or brokers to operate in this province.

"The bill will most probably be sponsored by Premier Taschereau, acting as Provincial Treasurer."

## GREAT LOAN COMMISSIONS ARE DISCUSSED

Washington, Jan. 9.—The payment of a \$415,000 commission to the son of the man then President of Peru in connection with negotiations for a \$100,000,000 Peruvian bond issue was revealed in the Senate finance committee yesterday by a New York banker.

Frederick Strauss of J. and W. Seligman, told how his company had paid the money to Juan Leguia, as one of a group of promoters who arranged the loan.

Plotting of the bond issue in the United States was handled originally by F. J. Lissman and Co., Strauss said, and his own concern did not know of Leguia's connection until after it had taken over the loan.

He told also of a \$40,000 commission to S. A. Maginnis, former United States Minister to Bolivia, for helping in the negotiations. The bonds, most of which were sold in the United States at about ninety, are now in default and current quotations are in the vicinity of seven.

Strauss related the story as a witness at the investigation into the flotation of foreign securities in this country. He revealed Leguia's connection with the deals, and an associate, Henry Brock, finished the tale.

Before leaving the stand, however, he said that "business methods that ought not to have obtained," had arisen among international bankers in recent years.

He agreed his firm had participated in competition with other banks for South American loans to a degree "which was in one respect wholly wrong," and said he would favor some method of stopping it, if one could be found.

"You agree that should be done?" Strauss was asked.

"I agree, but I have my doubts whether it can," he replied.

**STREET LIGHT ECONOMY**

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 9.—A new plan in street economy has been brought into play here. Close to one half of the street lights have been darkened and a saving of \$12,000 a year in electricity tolls alone is expected. On some streets the lights have been dimmed on one side, while on others a "zigzag" arrangement is in vogue.

## RE-ELECTION OF JOBLESS ALIEN HINDENBURG IN HITLER'S HANDS

Nazis' Price Is Two Cabinet  
Posts, But Bruening Fol-  
lowers Object

Associated Press  
Berlin, Jan. 9.—A possibility that large groups of Chancellor Heinrich Brüning's present followers may balk at any proposal to "deal" with Adolf Hitler or to give the National Socialists posts in the cabinet was predicted in political circles and by some Berlin newspapers to-day.

The Morgen Post said it had learned the Nazis had demanded two cabinet posts as the price of harmony.

With this situation in mind political observers hesitated to guess what would be the result of the Chancellor's attempt to secure a standstill agreement, begun when he conferred with Hitler on Thursday.

**WANT UNITED GERMANY**  
Purpose of the suggested agreement was taken to be the uniting of various political parties to secure the re-election of President von Hindenburg and to present a united Germany, front to the world on the eve of important international conferences.

Conferences with Socialist leaders also were held by the government Thursday. Without the consent of two-thirds of the Reichstag the clause which limits the President's term to seven years cannot be changed, and consequently agreement of the National Socialists and the Socialists, the two groups farthest apart in Germany's political line-up, would be needed. They have 107 and 143 votes respectively.

A regular presidential election would take place next May.

**DRAMATIC TURN**  
It was a dramatic turn in German politics which saw the fiery Hitler, former non-commissioned officer in the German Imperial army sitting in judgment Thursday on the old field marshal, President Paul von Hindenburg. It was for Hitler to decide whether to command his Fascist legions in the Reichstag to prolong for one year von Hindenburg's term as president.

In the two days of conferences Hitler first listened to overtures by Wilhelm Groener, Minister of Defence, and then talked with Chancellor Brüning.

The executive of the Montreal City Council recently instructed its director of public services to write the mayors of Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver proposing a conference be held at Ottawa with a view to approaching the Dominion Government on the voluntary repatriation scheme.

The executive stated the proposed action would relieve Canadian taxpayers of direct relief charges.

## DAWES SOON TO QUIT AS U.S. AMBASSADOR

Washington, Jan. 9.—Charles G. Dawes intends to resign as United States ambassador to Great Britain. His resignation will take effect after the completion of his "general work" as chairman of the United States delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. As he puts it, he does "not expect to remain for the technical work" there.

Just before leaving here yesterday evening for Chicago, his home city, he announced his plan to return to private life after years of almost constant government service.

A former Vice-President and often mentioned before the 1928 primaries as a possible candidate for President, Brig.-Gen. Dawes will retire on the eve of another national election.

The name of Mr. Dawes already has been mentioned in speculation concerning this year's Republican presidential nominee. He has put aside this speculation as "nonsense." However, the first reaction in political circles was to regard his resignation as significant.

He was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain in 1929 by President Hoover, after leaving the vice-presidency the preceding year.

**SOME NEW ALPINE PLANTS**  
By JOHN HUTCHISON, F.R.H.S.

A white form of Campanula Allionii, more correctly, Campanula Alpestris, has been shown at one of the shows of the British Alpine Garden Society. It was collected by Dr. Jenkin. The flowers are not quite as large as the type, but the white form is absolutely new in cultivation.

Dr. F. L. Giuseppe, the well-known collector, has brought to England from Mount Kaimachikan, in northern Macedonia, Campanula Formanekiana. This is said to be a very beautiful monophyllous species. In nature the plant is a crevice lover in hard limestone and the name Campanula ephesia has been misapplied to it, but the authorities at Kew have put it in its right place.

It forms a single rosette of hand-some, crinkled, downy, grey leaves, from which rises the tall stem, bearing a number of very pale blue flowers, bell-shaped and quite large.

Campanula Hawkiana is a very rare plant indeed from high elevations of the Pindus range in Northern Greece. This plant makes a stout fleshy root stock, from which radiate a few, prostrate branches, set thinly but evenly with little jagged-edged leaves of rather thick texture. The flowers are open bell of rich purple. Only three plants arrived in England alive, but these have been flowered and, it is hoped, will set seed.

**UNKNOWN IN CULTIVATION**  
Linaria telekior is closely allied to Linaria glauca and both are almost unknown in cultivation. Roger Bevan collected it on the Picos de Europe. In some ways it resembles Linaria Alpina, but it is a better perennial, and has more and larger flowers without a trace of orange at the throat and lip. The flowers are a brilliant violet-blue.

A plant collected by Dr. Giuseppe on the Rock of Gibraltar is Sedum Winkleri. It forms woolly, semipervivulent rosettes, which remain close to the ground and from the base of the rosettes short stems radiate, each bearing at the tip a smaller rosette. The leaves are thick, fleshy and sticky, and are of a pale green color. From the centre of the largest rosette, the hairy flower stems rise to a height of

Proposal to Deport Unem-  
ployed Not Favored By  
Prairie Mayors

Canadian Press  
Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—The proposal emanating from the Montreal City Council and looking toward voluntary deportation of unemployed foreign-born people does not meet with the approval of the mayor of Winnipeg, Ralph H. Webb. The mayor has acknowledged receipt of an invitation from Montreal to join an intercity conference on the proposal and referred it to the city council.

"Personally," he said, "I feel that this proposal should be referred to the city council and that the people of this city are entitled to every consideration. The problem is not of their creation. As long as there is no work available, Canada must do its duty as a nation. Of course when there is work to do and it is refused, then deportation can be resorted to without hesitation."

It would be more to the point, Mr. Webb said, to bring pressure on the Dominion Government to deport communists who were seeking to take advantage of present conditions to stir up trouble. He thought the Dominion Government should assume responsibility to immigrants who had entered the country in recent years.

**CALGARY OPINION**  
Calgary, Jan. 9.—The opinion that the proposed scheme for voluntary deportation of unemployed foreign-born people would not be feasible was expressed yesterday by Mayor Andy Davison of Calgary, who declared he believed the scheme "would not work."

Mayor Davison said he had received a letter from the Montreal City Council containing a proposal for a conference with the Dominion Government with a view to obtaining a voluntary repatriation scheme whereby jobless aliens wishing to return to their homelands would be assisted in doing so. Mayor Davison said the letter would be placed before the Calgary city council for its views on the proposal. He would make no further comment.

The executive of the Montreal City Council recently instructed its director of public services to write the mayors of Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver proposing a conference be held at Ottawa with a view to approaching the Dominion Government on the voluntary repatriation scheme.

The executive stated the proposed action would relieve Canadian taxpayers of direct relief charges.

**School Economy  
Plan on Prairies**  
Canadian Press  
Regina, Jan. 9.—An economy move in connection with schools in the prairie provinces is believed imminent, with the information that the present school year from 200 to 180 days.

That school grants will be reduced is expected for some time, in view of information given out recently by Premier J. T. M. Anderson, Minister of Education of Saskatchewan, and reduction of the school year. It is expected that the grants would be decreased to a less extent than otherwise.

The Saskatchewan elementary school grant at present is \$1.50 per day for the school year, or a total \$300 per rural school per year.

The proposed reduction in the school year would not necessarily affect the length of time which schools would remain open, but merely the number of days for which the government would in future pay the grant, it is said.

## FOURTEEN-YEAR SENTENCE

Montreal, Jan. 9. (Canadian Press)—Fourteen years in the penitentiary for the sentence meted out to Frank Highstead, thirty-one, of Toronto, by Judge Tetreau here yesterday, following his conviction of holding up a restaurant on New Year's Eve.

A white form of Campanula Allionii, more correctly, Campanula Alpestris, has been shown at one of the shows of the British Alpine Garden Society. It was collected by Dr. Jenkin. The flowers are not quite as large as the type, but the white form is absolutely new in cultivation.

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## NEW CLASS FOR GARNET WHEAT IS PROPOSED

Federal Agriculture Minister  
Suggests Postponement of  
Change From "Northern"

Canadian Press  
Regina, Jan. 9.—"I have never met any 'Garnet' wheat," said Hon. Robert Weir, federal Minister of Agriculture, in an interview here.

After being a visitor in this city since last Sunday and meeting many delegations, Mr. Weir expects to leave for Regina today. He intended to stay only two days, but a variety of subjects brought to his attention caused an extension of his visit.

Apart from his fleeting reference to the question of coalition government, Mr. Weir made an announcement with regard to the recommendation of the grain standards board of western Canada that Garnet wheat should be lifted out of the present standards and given one of its own.

Mr. Weir said that on his way to Ottawa he would meet the members of the western Canada grain standards board as well as members of the grain trade to discuss questions with them.

"I want to discuss with them the possibility, without any injury to the reputation of Canadian wheat in the export market, of postponing the recommendation of the grain standards board that Garnet wheat shall be graded as Garnet and not as northern."

This board, although generally understood to be under the Department of Agriculture, is under the Department of Trade and Commerce.

**TIME FOR CHANGE**  
"My opinion—unless it is changed after interviewing the people I have referred to in Winnipeg—is that the change of grade should be withheld for at least another year to give farmers an opportunity either to change to another kind of wheat or continue Garnet if they are inclined to do so. The authority for the decision does not rest with the Department of Agriculture. Other subjects dealt with by Mr. Weir were:

Tree planting—"We should assist and encourage each farmer to seed to tame grasses and clovers at least a ten or twenty-acre field."

Seager Wheeler's farm—"We have decided to name Mr. Wheeler's farm as an experimental sub-station, with Dr. Wheeler appointed as superintendent."

World grain exhibition—"I discussed this question with members of the executive and officials and the present intention is to hold it in 1933."

Class B fair—"The federal grant of \$1,500 will be given to each of these fairs this year as usual."

**WINNIPEG'S POPULATION**  
Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—(Canadian Press)—Greater Winnipeg's population is 349,842, according to the 1921 directory, issued yesterday.

## Argentine Grain Shipments Higher

New York, Jan. 9.—The Argentina Information Bureau has received a Buenos Aires cable stating Argentina's grain shipments so far in 1932 have exceeded last year's. There has been a gain of about 10,000 tons in wheat exports and of 50,000 tons in corn shipments. Estimates place total grain exports for the year at 17,500,000 tons against 16,000,000 tons in 1931.

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Seed Specialists.  
**St. Albans  
ENGLAND**

## Expensive Gardens

Every garden which is badly built, or unwisely planted, is a continual source of expense. A well-built, well-planted garden is a continual economy. It is particularly economical just now when prices of garden construction are lower than in years and nursery stock is selling at remarkable bargains. This is the season to build the 1932 garden at a real saving. Let us do the work or supply the plants.

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John Hutchison, F.R.H.S. Norman Sant, F.R.H.S. Garden Architects



# Victoria Daily Times

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## ABOUT THE LIMIT

**THE CRITICAL FINANCIAL SITUATION** of the provincial government is common knowledge. Mr. Jones is working on the Herculean job of bridging a five-million-dollar gap between revenue and expenditure in the approaching budget besides clearing up liabilities arising from previous deficits. Obviously, if he shall be unable to cut down provincial expenditure by five millions—and the indications are that he will not, be able to do it—we shall be in for another dose of taxation.

From time to time recently we have had reports of many taxation expedients said to be under governmental consideration. Some of these rumored devices are so weird that it is hard to believe they are receiving even the distinction of official attention. The latest is the declaration, to which our columnist gave currency yesterday, that the government actually is considering taxing the proceeds of its one per cent tax of last year after the money has been paid into the provincial treasury, by a process which at the same time would tax the public on something it did not possess.

For the most part the one per cent tax on wages is deducted from salaries or wages by employers and paid to the government, according to statutory requirement. That is to say, in the case of a salary of, say, \$100 per month, the employer deducts one dollar, which, of course, reduces the income of the employee by that amount. The latest expedient proposes to tax this income on the basis of \$1,200 a year, although the employee receives \$1,080. Thus he is to be taxed on the \$12 per year or one dollar per month he does not receive. A fearful and wonderful device, indeed, and one which opens to the world an entirely new taxation system; a method under which a government may tax its own receipts and make somebody else pay on something he never had.

The scheme undoubtedly unfolds a panorama of ilimitable taxation possibilities; for instance, it might be extended to the point of taxing a twelve-hundred-dollar-a-year man on the basis of twice that income on the ground that he might have earned that amount if times were good. In that way the government could tax hard times; defy them, so to speak. Then, again, why not tax people on their expenditures as well as on the incomes they have and the incomes they have not? In fact, there are all sorts of ways of trying to raise money; the only trouble is that they will not work.

Fortunately for both the government and the public—particularly the government—the freak proposal mentioned by our columnist yesterday is not likely to get very far, no matter how seriously it is being considered in government circles now. The public is willing to give its government—its own committee of management—every reasonable co-operation in the solution of the public's problems as long as the government shows ordinary intelligence and decency in its operations; but it certainly will not permit itself to be imposed upon by any tax buccannery of this kind. Nor will it permit itself to be exploited.

## GERMANY TO REPUDIATE

**WHEN THE YOUNG PLAN ADVISORY** committee reported recently that there would have to be a new arrangement for Germany's reparations payments it was made fairly clear that the Hoover moratorium would have to be extended beyond next summer. Now comes a dispatch from Berlin announcing that Chancellor Brüning has informed Great Britain that when the Lausanne reparations conference convenes toward the end of this month, Germany will tell the world that her ability to pay reparations is at an end, that not only for the present but for an indefinite time to come Germany will be unable to pay. We also are told that the German delegation to the Lausanne meeting will argue that so long as the present reparations policy continues, economic recovery for Germany and the world will be impossible.

If the German Chancellor's announcement is to be taken as the definite decision of the German government, the business of the delegates to the forthcoming conference will be to determine what action shall be taken in regard to it. It can be assumed that France will require to be convinced beyond all doubt that the economic condition of Germany justifies that country's virtual repudiation of her liabilities—for if the Chancellor's statement means anything at all, it means repudiation. The report of the Young Plan Advisory Committee, although it took Germany's plight into full account, it did not go so far as to declare her indefinitely unable to pay, yet it did not present a very encouraging picture.

The point that at once arises in view of to-day's developments is what the European countries can do about collecting reparations if Germany resolutely refuses to pay, and what the United States can do about it, in turn, the European governments in debt to her say just as definitely as Chancellor Brüning appears to have said that, not being able to collect from Germany, they will not be in a position to meet their obligations to the United States government. It is an open question if France will try to collect by force as she did when she conducted her costly experiment in the Ruhr in 1923. There is no likelihood that the United States will get herself tangled up with Europe by sending an expeditionary force with a collecting box. And not all the pounding of United States senators or the thunderings of the Hearst press will very materially alter the situation.

Several British and United States statesmen have often argued in favor of complete cancellation of all war debts and reparations. It is now being realized in Britain, incidentally, that the people of that country can not possibly meet their obligations to the Washington government under the present system of prohibitive tariffs. The News-Chronicle comes out flatly with an appeal to Premier MacDonald "to tell the

truth to America regardless of consequences." Mr. Lloyd George also says "clean the slate of all war debts and reparations, otherwise no measure of prosperity can be achieved."

It has not been the policy of Great Britain to repudiate her obligations. But it is only fair to point out that under the present reparations and inter-governmental debt arrangement Britain really receives more in payment from her European debtors than she is paying out to the United States, despite the generally accepted view that she merely passes on what is paid to her by the Bank of International Settlements at Basle. If Germany defaulted, however, and Britain were unable to collect from her debtors, she either would have to do as The News-Chronicle suggests, and say to the United States that she can not go on with her payments to Washington, or find all the money herself, which would be the last straw for the British taxpayers' back.

The circumstances of the present are unlike the circumstances of other post-war years. The world is faced not only with an economic crisis the end of which is not yet in sight, but it also is witnessing the spectacle of a nation defeated in war virtually dictating to the victors—and all this in a world spending nearly \$5,000,000,000 a year on armaments!

## A NEW TREATY

**ALTHOUGH THE DETAILS OF THE** trade treaty which Hon. H. H. Stevens and Hon. W. Downie Stewart have negotiated for the consideration of Canada and New Zealand have not been made public, it is to be hoped the agreement will be a satisfactory one. It is gratifying to know that the negotiations, which at one time looked as if they would fail over the butter question, have resulted in a harmonious conclusion. The meeting between these ministers should do much to remove the economic tension which the tariff battle between the two dominions has produced.

The Canadian Minister went to Honolulu under a heavy handicap of his own government's creation. Mr. Stevens must have known before he left these shores that New Zealand's representative would base the major part of his argument in favor of a new arrangement on a substantial preference for his country's butter—nine-tenths of her sales to us before the abrogation of the old agreement. Mr. Stewart naturally was not concerned in the five-cent duty imposed on Australian butter under the new treaty; he regarded that as purely a matter between Canada and Australia. But before he left New Zealand his own government entered into a favored-nation trade treaty with Belgium under which New Zealand butter will enter that market by paying about a one-and-one-half-cent duty—compared with the eight-cent duty imposed on the same butter by Canada. This gave Mr. Stewart a rather powerful bargaining weapon; and we may be sure he made the most of it.

The whole butter question, of course, has undergone a very considerable change in the last two years. In 1929 Canada was not producing sufficient to satisfy her own requirements—and we made up the deficiency by importing from Australia and New Zealand, very largely from New Zealand. It paid a duty of only one cent a pound. It came in in large quantities, but it did not depress the Canadian wholesale price of around forty-one cents a pound. Then the bad crop years came and more farmers began to produce butter; and now Canada is on an export basis—with butter netting the dairymen only a little more than half the amount per pound that it did in 1929. But no New Zealand butter is coming in; yet the people of Canada were told in the election campaign of 1930 that New Zealand butter importations were killing the Dominion's dairy industry, that only by assuring to the producer fifty-cent, and even sixty-cent, butter by a very substantial increase in the tariff, could the industry be saved.

There is now a golden opportunity for Mr. Stevens, or an expert on this matter of butter, to explain how a dairy industry which was supposed to be dying a slow death when the dairymen were getting forty-one cents wholesale—when Canada was obliged to bring in large supplies from New Zealand to satisfy her own needs—and is now flourishing, with butter on an export basis and subject to world price, the wholesale price of which is about twenty-five cents.

## WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

### WESTERN CANADA'S GROWTH

The Winnipeg Free Press

Western Canada has more than five times the population that it had in 1901, according to the census figures lately announced. The increase has been from 598,000 thirty years ago, to 3,037,829 in June of last year.

This rate of growth was far in excess of that of Eastern Canada where the increase in the same period was from 4,736,000 to 7,215,000.

The actual increase in the west was 2,439,000, and that in the east was 2,479,000, or but a little more. The western population increased by 400 per cent, while the eastern population increased about 53 per cent.

Thirty years ago there were only 598,000 people west of the Great Lakes in a total population of the Dominion of 5,371,000. To-day there are 3,037,829 westerners in a total population of 10,353,000.

The growth of the west has directly contributed to the growth of the east, particularly to the building up of the industrial and commercial centres, because the increasing western population was chiefly engaged in agriculture and other primary industries, and provided a great market for eastern manufacturers and importers.

### "WIND IT UP AGAIN"

The New Outlook

Whatever his hopes and fears regarding civilization, the very popular "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's, Dr. W. R. Inge, has revealed himself as an optimist over the ultimate fate of the universe. Discussing the somewhat dismal prophecies of Edington and Jeans that the universe is radiating itself to pieces and must end in nothingness, Dean Inge said: "Even if the whole world in order which we know must submit to universal doom, that only means that our world order is one of the purposes of God which, like all purposes—that are not frustrated, has its proper beginning, middle and end. In that case they may be and probably are other world orders of which we know nothing." The theory of an expanding and vanishing universe is so pessimistic for the Dean of St. Paul's and is a complete reversal of the nineteenth century's philosophy of hopefulness. "If the universe is running down like a clock," he suggested, in his Warburton lecture, "the clock must have been wound up at a date which we could name if we knew it. The world, if it has had an end in time, must have had a beginning in time." He thinks that science itself may be driving us back to the traditional Christian doctrine that God created the world out of nothing at a certain date. Or if an absolute beginning and end are unthinkable, "is it not reasonable," he asks, "to assume that whatever power wound up the clock once might be able to wind it up again?"

## Loose Ends

Justice at last is vindicated on our road—a new one is born—and justice is trampled in the gravel.

By H. B. W.

I WOULD like to devote a little space here to-day to pointing out the obvious duty of all patriotic citizens at this crisis in the affairs of our civilization. This is a time for unselfishness, for idealism, for public service. This is the time, in short, for all good men to turn out and vote for Councilor Wriggledown. Look at the record of the man. Look for it hard, because I personally am unable to find it. It is a remarkable record. It is a record which any man might well be glad to have someone else hold. Consider his famous attack in our council on something or other which I cannot just remember at the moment. Consider his stirring defence of that other matter which escapes my memory. Remember, citizens, what he did on behalf of the great nameless movement of public uplift which did so much to save our country from something which might have happened otherwise.

WHEN I recall his burning words of warning to our council: "Gentlemen, the time has come for us," well, I feel quite warm myself. When I remember how he voted on the sewer by-law (he either voted for it or against it, I am not quite sure, but no matter, he voted, and what more can a Britisher do?)—when I recall these things I am bound to assert that all nature should stand forth and say, "Here was a man!" But as nature is rather slow about doing these things at this cold season of the year, I make this assertion for her and I add, with an utter altruism and selflessness in my heart, that every man of honor will vote for Councilor Wriggledown at our municipal election this month.

WHY, a really honorable man who happens to be barred from this sacred privilege by the mere fact of geography, by the mere accident of living in the city, will move to Saanich in order that he may do his obvious duty. No man of honor can do less. And by the way, I hardly need assure you that it has not anything whatever to do with my views on his re-election. Councilor Wriggledown has started, yes he has started, to put gravel on our road to-day. Honor walks once again in the land and prosperity is just round the corner.

IN LONDON an enormously successful play called "Cavalcade" has been running for some time. It is just such a play as could not fail to be a success in these times, for it pays on the nose-strings of a work. Every word uttered for the good old days. One scene after another is flashed before the audience—Queen Victoria's Jubilee, the first troops leaving for the Boer war, the war times, the war itself and then the present. A review which I have just been reading says that so familiar are the scenes to everyone, so deep the memories, that most of the middle-aged at the play snifle all through it and, when in the final scene some fellow appears impressing for a return to the old good old days, they cry quite openly.

WHEN BRITONS cry there must be something worth crying for. But the real truth of all this, alas, is that it is noble nonsense. There are not going to be any more of the good old days and there is no use appealing for their return. It is the general expectation of their return, the pausing and looking back over the shoulder, that is keeping us in the degraded miseries of our own wretched present. What we have got to realize is that the world which we knew died on August 4, 1914, and that a new one has been in the throes of birth ever since.

WHAT IT is going to be like I do not know, though I have hopes that it will be an improvement on the old. But I am quite confident that we of the pre-war world are not going to like it as well, for no man liketh a new pipe or a new suit of clothes as well as an old. Our mistake was in being born just at the wrong time, when our world was dying. Well, we have got to make the best of it, and I dare say our children, not having known the old world, will think the new one quite satisfactory. I think we have spent a sufficient period in decent mourning for the dead. It is about time now that, keeping our private opinions to ourselves, we turned our attention to the living, and gave it a decent chance in life.

SINCE WRITING the last paragraph I have been down to see how Councilor Wriggledown is getting along with the graveling of our road. I am bound to say that my confidence in our governmental institutions has been rocked to its foundations, that my faith in humankind has been torn up by the roots, that my love of my fellowman has withered on the stalk. Alas for my dreams of Utopia! Alas for my expectation that in this crisis every councillor this day would do his duty. I should have known better, I suppose. I set out to maintain my ordinary scepticism instead of dissolving in the joyous tears of my last paragraph above. I should have known that wretched is he who rests on princes' favors, even if they are only princes of Saanich municipal politics.

YES, COUNCILLOR WRIGGLEDOWN started to gravel our road just as I said before; but he has stopped with the job less than half done. He has put only one load of gravel on our road when it certainly needs at least two. Moreover, he has added insult to injury by putting most of it on the road past my place, where I never go, and where the road is all right anyway, and the remainder he has laid on the muddy turning into George Pudgebury's barnyard. As a result, there was none left for many of the gaping holes further along, which for years have been

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responsible for my cynical opinion of democracy.

WELL, LET me assure the public and the princes of Saanich politics that we are Britons out on our way. We are then, not mice. We do not sell our citizenship for a load of gravel. If any prince of Saanich politics imagines that we are going to vote for him for a mere load of gravel, that we are going to abandon our sacred political principles for the fixing of half our road, that our citizenship rests on anything so gross and material that we are going to ask our friends to vote for him in return for a load of gravel, he does not know us. He does not know the stern morality of our breed. We want another full load at least. If we got two more, we might even drive the six miles to the polls and vote ourselves.

## Twenty-five Years Ago To-day

THE VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, January 9, 1907

A special dispatch from Vancouver to-day says: Judge Henderson has decided to run on Liberal ticket, and will resign from the bench to-morrow. It is now conceded that the Liberal ticket cannot be beaten.

Hon. W. H. P. Clement, who has lately been appointed to the Supreme Court bench, arrived in the city last evening and is registered at the Diard Hotel.

On Saturday the steamer Queen City reached port from Clayquot and way points on Vancouver Island and Coast. She reports a rough voyage, and incidentally, that the recent severe gales have greatly interfered with coast whaling operations.

Oscar Lucas, who has resigned his position as city editor of The Times to enter business in this city, was presented with an umbrella by the staff of the newspaper. The presentation was made by Robert Dunn, the editor, who paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Lucas, and on behalf of his associates wished him success in his future career.

A small but enthusiastic crowd saw Stanford University rugby team defeat Victoria University last night. The score was eleven points to nil in favor of California.

Weather forecast—Victoria and vicinity: Moderate to fresh northerly winds, continued fine and cold.

## Other People's Views

### THANKS FOR HELP

To the Editor:—May I through the medium of your paper thank the many friends who have expressed sympathy and done so much to help my family and myself since the fire at Branksa Court.

We had hoped to thank each person individually, but owing to the overwhelming numbers who have come forward, it is more than possible that we may inadvertently forget someone.

T. MAURICE,  
 1024 Redfern Street, Victoria, B.C.  
 January 8, 1932.

### DR. BERMAN'S REMARKS

To the Editor:—Will Dr. Berman please state a way in which a man, his wife and two children can live and exist on \$4 a week? If he can he needs not trouble about doctoring any longer for there is a large fortune waiting for such a man, and I personally will contribute \$15 per week to him. My weekly budget is: Rent \$3.75; grocery \$9; butcher \$5.50; bread 70c; light 30c; water 30c; fuel \$1. I state we are only my wife, son and myself. We have no clothes other than a laboring man can afford.

### A VERY INTERESTED READER.

### AN INVITATION

To the Editor:—In yesterday's Times a few printer's errors have crept in. The word "demonstrationism" should read "denominationalism." Also the second and third lines from the bottom should be interchanged and made to read: "Where there is neither Greek nor Jew, Barbarian, Scythians, bond nor free; but Christ is all, and in all."

I should be very much obliged to you if you would make a note of this if possible.

L. J. ECKMAN,  
 40 Wellington Avenue, Victoria, B.C.  
 January 8, 1932.

### THE YOUNG COMMITTEE

To the Editor:—I have just read with great interest, in your issue of December 24, the summary of the Young Plan Committee's report, but why did you follow this by pouring oil on the fire of our economic ills in pointing out for Canadians what Canada would lose by suspension of reparations payments? You then go on to say that Wall Street bankers do not think the report's publication will greatly affect the securities market. This strikes me as concentrating on saving the furniture whilst letting the house be destroyed.

In my opinion the crux of the situation may be stated in two paragraphs contained in the summary, and which I think could bear repetition. "Commenting on this situation (tariff imposition) in relation to reparations, the committee recalls the dilemma referred to by the banking committee in August last, and points out the contradiction that might arise between a system involving large annual payments by debtor to creditor countries, while at the same time putting obstacles in the way of the free movement of goods.

"So long as fresh capital was being lent to the debtors the dilemma did not seem to arise, but in 1929, with these capital movements ceased, it be-

came evident that in the long run these annual payments must be met in the form of goods."

Surely this situation should have been anticipated by the economists and statesmen who decided upon the loser's punishment? I take the liberty of quoting a paragraph from a letter which I wrote to you in May last, but which was too long for publication. I quote it, not because I wrote it, but merely to demonstrate that erudition is not needed to enable one to sense unhealthy extremes before the inevitable disease appears.

"Modern commerce has become too complex to permit of indefinite isolation of one or more parts of the world from the remainder; it would suggest it as axiomatic that no single nation can enjoy healthy economies by following this course. It follows that a permanently favorable balance of trade is a fallacy, leading, as it inevitably must, to reduced purchasing power from outside, and ultimately, to abandonment of high-cost producing countries in favor of the low-cost. The present position of the U.S.A. is typical of the result; depending upon export statistics the government is in a pretty bad way. They unfortunately find themselves in possession of most of the world's supply of the only commodity which they are willing to accept in exchange. This leads us to enquire into the true meaning of money, and the validity of its issue upon the basis of gold at a fixed value, which commodity, we might add, is actually sought for and dug out of the earth, only to be just as carefully buried again in a similar resting place."

E. BUCKLEY,  
 Riley's Cove, B.C., January 6, 1932.

### MORE ECONOMIES

To the Editor:—According to latest reports, the Minister of Finance is to continue his belated crusade of economies by firing some more janitors, or cutting lowest paid employees of the government still lower. Now, sir, we all know that the Toimle Government is in a pretty bad way—financially and otherwise—but if they are really sincere in their talk of cutting expenses, why not start with the government's automobiles. They should at least supply their own cars, or walk.

Again is there any necessity for the elaborate provincial police force, which has been increased 20 per cent since the present government took office?

If Mr. Jones will work seriously along the lines suggested above, he may yet make a name for himself, and he will save the country some real money without sacrificing any efficiency.

TAXPAYER.  
 Victoria, January 8, 1932.

### ANCIENT EGYPT

To the Editor:—Your report of Dr. Sippell's recent address on Egypt reminds me of the chapters in John Urquhart's book "The Wonders of Prophecy," which he devotes to a survey of the fulfillment of prophecy in the history of Egypt as foretold in the Old Testament. And H. B. W. in his "Loose Ends" column points out the moral when he tells us that it is impossible to foretell the movements and destiny of millions of humans—for this is absolutely the test to which the Bible submits itself. Dr. Sippell tells us something of the greatness of ancient Egypt, and we might wonder why such a wonderful civilization has declined as it has only for a consciousness we have gained from experience that this is the law of nations. But why it should be, we do not know, and incidentally, it strikes a blow at the theories of the Evolutionists, which is hard to parry, except by assuming a superiority in our present civilization which, perhaps, the evidence shows to be only a difference.

In "The Wonders of Prophecy," Urquhart points out the doom of decline that was pronounced on Egypt by the prophet Ezekiel, and that, hundreds of years B.C., having its beginning in the conquest of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar, though even until 689 A.D. it was one of the leading nations of the world. Since this date the decline has been rapid and its leadership in science, learning, art and its magnificence, power, and prestige have wholly perished. Yet the prophecy was that while there would be decline there would not be extinction, as has happened to many of the great nations of the past, and so we see Egypt always with a place in the life of the world, though, in the words of the prophet, only a "base kingdom." The prophet also says: "There shall be no more a prince out of the land of Egypt," and it is a historical fact that since 350 B.C. no native prince has ruled the land. It is impossible to summarize briefly all that Urquhart points out as to these predictions, but the above might be added the prophesied doom of the great city Memphis, which even in the beginning of the seventh century A.D. was a principal city, yet later even its site was a matter of dispute for a time. The drying up of the river and canals is also referred to, the change in the river scenery, the decline of the fisheries, at one time an important industry, and the decline of other industries. Urquhart closes his review of these fulfilled predictions, including many not mentioned here, by saying: "Whose eye saw these things? Whose word declared them? One prediction might have been fulfilled by some happy chance, and, perhaps, a second, but what of all these? Can the thought that their fulfillment is due to accident be entertained?"

L. J. ECKMAN,  
 40 Wellington Avenue, Victoria, B.C.  
 January 8, 1932.

### THE YOUNG COMMITTEE

To the Editor:—I have just read with great interest, in your issue of December 24, the summary of the Young Plan Committee's report, but why did you follow this by pouring oil on the fire of our economic ills in pointing out for Canadians what Canada would lose by suspension of reparations payments? You then go on to say that Wall Street bankers do not think the report's publication will greatly affect the securities market. This strikes me as concentrating on saving the furniture whilst letting the house be destroyed.

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"So long as fresh capital was being lent to the debtors the dilemma did not seem to arise, but in 1929, with these capital movements ceased, it be-

for a moment? And, if not, whose is the book on which this seal is set? Is it man's book? Or is it His, "in whose hand they breathe life, and whose are all their ways?"

As before mentioned, H. B. W. says, rightly, that it is impossible to predict. When, therefore, we find a book that does so successfully, must we not conclude that it is a superhuman book and worthy of our careful and practical attention? G. HOLDCROFT,  
 1623 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C., January 1, 1932.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

To the Editor:—I have noticed from time to time letters in your paper, re the unemployment situation. I have journeyed for the last three and a half months in the unemployed camps and feel that the opinion of one who has lived in these government camps since they opened might possibly be of some value.

I am a native-born citizen of this Dominion and propose to live the rest of my days in Canada. I know that in the future I will be called upon to help defend the shores of the empire.

Continued on Page 12

## Private Schools of Vancouver Island

The following principals of private schools, to whom application should be made for full particulars, are members of the Vancouver Island Association of Private School Headmasters and Headmistresses. C. V. MILTON, Hon. Sec.

<b>BRENTWOOD COLLEGE</b> Boys' Residential. Headmaster: H. P. Pope, Esq. Cranleigh House School. Headmaster: C. V. Milton, Esq. Cadsbury Bay Road, Victoria.	<b>ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL</b> Boys' Residential and Day. Headmaster: K. C. Symons, Esq. Victoria Avenue, Victoria.
<b>NORFOLK HOUSE SCHOOL</b> Girls' Day and Residential. Headmistress: Miss Atkins. Granite Street, Victoria.	<b>SEFTON COLLEGE</b> Headmaster: H. P. Pope, Esq. 1385 Manor Rd., Fairview, Victoria.
<b>QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL</b> Girls' Day and Residential. Headmistresses: Miss Denry and Miss Gough. Duncan, V.I., B.C.	<b>SHAWNIGAN LAKE SCHOOL</b> Boys' Residential. Headmaster: C. W. Lonsdale, Esq. Shawnigan, V.I., B.C.
<b>ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SCHOOL</b> Girls' and Boys' Preparatory. Headmistress: Miss Ashworth. Currie Road, Victoria.	<b>STRATHCONA LODGE SCHOOL</b> Girls' Residential. Headmistress: Miss Oides. Shawnigan, V.I., B.C.
<b>ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL</b> Girls' Day and Residential. Headmistress: Mrs. Spurgin. Fort Street, Victoria.	<b>UNIVERSITY SCHOOL</b> Boys' Residential and Day. Headmaster: E. I. Simpson, Esq. Mount Tolmie, Victoria.

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## MODERN MAN UNFIT FOR AUTO. JUDGE DECIDES

Humans Not Yet Developed  
Enough For Control of  
Motors, He Says

Two Motorists Crashing at  
Mid-day in Open Space,  
Cause of His Hopelessness

Surprise that drivers of two automobiles could allow their cars to crash in broad noon daylight and at the intersection of two main streets of the city, was expressed by Judge Lampman in giving judgment in the suit of John Thom against Hamish Sibbald.

"Either driver could have seen the other when at least 100 yards from the corner," said the judge. "At such a place it is difficult to understand why the drivers of two cars could not get across without running into each other. It was in daylight, with nothing to hide one from the other. One would think that the natural instinct for self-preservation would cause automobile drivers to take more care, but the number of accidents that happen with neither driver exercising care seems to indicate that touch with the wheel of a motor car removes in too many cases all idea of caution and self-preservation."

### DECIDES PEOPLE ARE UNFIT

Since motor cars have become in general use, I have been trying motor car collisions cases continually, and I am almost forced to the conclusion that, as a people, we are unfit to be entrusted with motor cars. In England and in the United States, as well as in Canada, the motor car traffic every year takes a tremendous toll in human lives, and the question of how to prevent it engages the attention of different societies and legislatures, but with little or no success.

### CRAZE FOR SPEED BLAMED

"The craze for speed is the root of the trouble, and at the present time one wonders what the hurry is about as all over the world the one and only thing that people have in abundance is time. One hears of people who are set on foot for speed, government, and the reason, of course, is that their civilization has not advanced sufficiently for them to be safely entrusted to look after their own affairs. Following along the same idea, it would seem that we are not yet fit for motor cars—at any rate if we are not making a success of the automobile."

"It is not that the brain and hand are not capable, because men handle cars very skillfully, and so far as the brain is concerned experience shows that around crowded streets, with a policeman on each corner, motor car traffic manoeuvres with little or no danger to anyone. But let the motorist take to the back streets or to a highway and he becomes a different being at once. He is more like a runaway horse, which sees nothing; but he is really not like the horse, because he does see, but his clear vision has not advanced far enough yet to make him heed."

"There is much to be said in favor of the idea that the motorist arrived too soon. At any rate, I feel sure that some hundreds of years hence, when a reader looks up some of our newspapers and reads the accounts of inequities on motor car victims, he will form the conclusion that we were a wild lot."

### WHICH TO BLAME

"Plaintiff saw Sibbald a considerable way from the corner, but he, being on the right, decided to go through. He at least, looked and saw the other car. Sibbald, I must conclude, did not look when he should have looked. It is no answer to say he looked and did not see, as the car was there to be seen. As to the speed each was traveling, the evidence rather indicates that Sibbald was going faster, and from the manner in which the cars met I am inclined to think that he arrived at the intersection a shade ahead of Thom, but it was a near thing."

"Thom saw the other car and says it was coming fast and jumping around on the road and notwithstanding he kept on, thinking it would slow up and give him the right-of-way. It was not a stop street, and as Sibbald was so near, I think Thom was guilty of contributory negligence. Sibbald certainly was negligent, and as I am unable to say whose negligence was the greater, I find them equally at fault. Both cars were damaged beyond repair. Thom's car was worth \$50.00 and he had the wreck removed at a cost of \$5.00. Sibbald's car was worth \$150.00."

"The result is that Thom is entitled to judgment on his claim for \$27.50, and the defendants are entitled to judgment on their counter-claim for \$75.00."

The judge ruled each side should pay half the costs.

P. J. Sinnott conducted the case for Mr. Thom, while Roy Manzer conducted the defence.

## Headache Indigestion Constipation

For over half a century Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills have proven successful in promptly relieving torpid, sluggish action of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and the legion of ills that arise therefrom.

**Dr. Chase's  
KIDNEY & LIVER PILLS**

## Regimental Activities



Brigade orders by Lieut.-Col. T. B. Monk, V.D., commanding 5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade C.A.

Duties for week ending January 16—Orderly officer, Second Lieut. C. A. Smith, M.C.; Next for duty, Lieut. W. G. Scott, Orderly sergeant, Sergeant C. O. Fensham. Next for duty, Lance-Sergeant F. V. Richardson.

Parades—All units of the brigade will parade under their respective commanders on Tuesday, January 12, at 7.55 p.m. Dress, blue patrol and breeches.

Battery commanders will hand parade order to Major V. McKenna, M.C., at 8.15 p.m. for instruction.

Provisional School (Mobile) C.D. and A.A.—Battery commanders are reminded that a provisional school of artillery (mobile, C.D. and A.A.) will commence at the Armories on Monday, 7.30 p.m., January 11.

Gun practice and general efficiency—The 56th Heavy Battery C.A. won first place in gun practice and general efficiency competitions.

The District Officer Commanding M.D. XI conveys his congratulations to the officer commanding and personnel of the 56th Heavy Battery for this fine showing.

Appointments, promotions and retirements—The following extract from the 19th (C.E.F.) The Canadian Scottish Regiment, C.A.M.C.

S. R. BOWDEN, Captain and Adjutant, 5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade C.A.

Battalion orders by Lieut.-Col. Brooke Stephenson commanding St. Bn. (16th C.E.F.) The Canadian Scottish Regiment.

Duties—Orderly duties will be as follows: Week ending January 18: Orderly officer, Lieut. G. Callahan; orderly corporal, Cpl. J. Campbell.

Week ending January 25: Orderly officer, Lieut. J. S. Craig; orderly sergeant, Act-Sgt. R. Hocking; orderly corporal, Cpl. D. Lewis.

Parades—The battalion will parade at the Armories at 8 p.m., January 11; dress, drill order. The commanding officer requests a full attendance of all ranks.

Training—Monday, January 11, at the Armories at 8 p.m., under company arrangements in accordance with company training schedule.

Text books—Attention is again drawn to the notice of all concerned that a number of text books are on loan. All these text books must be returned to the Orderly Room immediately. This order is imperative and immediate steps will be taken against those in default.

Attestations—1358 Pte. E. Day, H.Q. (B.C.), 1959 Pte. E. W. Kinney "B" Coy.

Promotions—To be acting sergeant with effect from 11-1-32, 1155 L-Cpl. P. Derbyshire, "B" Coy., to be corporal with effect from 11-1-32, 1017 L-Cpl. J. Warburton, "B" Coy., to be acting corporal with effect from 11-1-32, 1192 Pte. R. H. Lund, "C" Coy., 1904 Pte. R. F. Guyton, "C" Coy., to be corporal with effect from 11-1-32, 1314 Pte. J. Crabbe, "C" Coy., 1210 Pte. L. W. Peters, "C" Coy.

For discharge—1208 Pte. J. Blythe, 1285 Pte. R. H. Dunnett, 1317 Pte. A. R. Gogan, "B" Coy.

Leave of absence—The undermentioned has been granted leave of absence for three months from 2-1-32, 1234 Pte. A. Baag, "C" Coy., W. P. Jeune, "D" Coy., reverts to sergeant at his own request. Reversion effective 11-1-32.

Appointment—To be special instructor in charge of recruit and headquarters training with effect 11-1-32, 695 C.S.M. W. P. Jeune.

Transfer—From "D" Coy. to Headquarters Coy. with effect 11-1-32, 695 C.S.M. W. P. Jeune.

District orders—The following is extracted from District Orders No. 254, 10-12-31: To be Second Lieut. (Supp.) effective Sept. 29, 1931, John Stewart Craig.

Examination results—The following are results of the Royal School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Esquimaux, B.C., concluding 24-11-31, as extracted from District Orders, 17-12-31: Sergeant W. G. Lythgoe qualified for corporal to take practical portion for sergeant.

R. B. MATHEWS, Capt. and Adj.

ELLENBORTH SIGNAL COMPANY, C.C.S.

Orders by Lieut. B. Gwynne, officer commanding. Orderly—Sergeant A. J. Messerschmidt.

Parades—The unit will parade on Tuesday, January 12, at 8 p.m. Strength increases. The following men, having been duly attested, are taken on the strength of the unit from the dates set opposite their names: Signaller Stuart, A.A., December 29, 1931; Signaller Pritchett, L., January 5, 1932.

B. GWYNNE, Lieut. O.C. 11th Fortress Signal Co., C.C.S.

"A" COMPANY, 11TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION, C.A.M.C.

Parades—The company will parade at the Armories on Tuesday, January 12, 1932, at 7.45 p.m., for inspection by the district officer commanding. Dress—Drill order. Medals will be worn and officers will carry swords. A full attendance of all ranks is absolutely necessary.

Notice—The sergeants' and Men's composite messes are holding a dance at the Armories on Friday, January 15, 1932, at 9 p.m. Tickets can be obtained from any member of the C.A.M.C., C.A.S.C. or C.A.M.C.

W. A. R. HADLEY, Major Commanding.

NO. 13 FIELD AMBULANCE, C.A.M.C.

Parades—The unit will parade at the Armories on Tuesday, January 12, 1932, at 8.00 p.m. prompt. Dress, drill order.

8.00 p.m.—Stretcher drill. 9.00 p.m.—St. John's first aid lecture.

10.00 p.m.—Physical training and swimming.

Recruits—A few vacancies still exist. Information can be obtained from the orderly room on Tuesdays between 8 and 10 p.m.

Promotions—Lieut. B. G. Kenning, to be captain with effect from March

## CHRONIC BRONCHITIS

RAZ-MAH Capsules taken with a hot drink at bedtime give positive relief for Chronic Bronchitis. A wonderful remedy. Harmon. \$1 a box at all druggists. Just try RAZ-MAH

4, 1931: Lieut. A. B. Nash, to be captain with effect from April 4, 1931. Notice—The composite sergeants' mess is holding a dance in the Armories on Friday evening, January 15, at 8 p.m. J. H. MOORE, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

H. T. Company, 11th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C.—The company will parade on Tuesday, January 12, at 8 p.m., at the Armories. Dress, drill order. H. L. ROSE, Captain, Commanding.

## TRAIL SMELTER PRODUCTION CUT

Output of Metals For Year Shows Substantial Decrease

Montreal, Jan. 9.—Production figures for 1931 were made public to-day by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, and reveal a general decline from the output of the preceding year at the company's big smelter plant at Trail, B.C.

The company's production of lead in 1931 amounted to 138,843 tons, which compares with 151,492 tons in the preceding year. Output of zinc at 101,124 tons in 1931 contrasts with 119,550 tons in 1930, while production of copper at 607 tons, compared with 7,064 tons in the preceding year. Gold production at 24,968 ounces compared with 25,772 ounces, while silver output at 6,572,119 ounces compares with 6,938,759 ounces in 1930.

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# JANUARY SALE BARGAINS ON THE MAIN FLOOR MONDAY



## Hundreds of Yards of FINEST SILKS at Clearance Prices

400 Yards 36-inch Floral Voiles  
Regular 98c a Yard, 39c  
for.....

An even textured, closely-woven silk, in absolutely fast colors; neat patterns. Yard.....39c

36-inch Figured Crepe  
Regular \$2.50 a Yard, 85c  
for.....

A heavy textured silk patterned in small designs and unusually attractive. Yard.....85c

36-inch Figured Taffeta  
On Sale, A Yard, \$1.29

All-silk Taffeta in small designs, makes up well in dresses and wears well. A yard, \$1.29

36-inch Silk Moire  
Regular \$1.98 a Yard, 39c  
for.....

A silk suitable for fancy work, draperies, etc. Shades yellow and Chartreuse. Exceptional value.....39c

36-inch Fancy Voiles  
On Sale, A Yard, 98c

Wear-resisting Voiles, patterned in small designs, and great value at.....98c

36-inch Black Chiffon Velvet  
Regular \$2.75 a Yard, \$1.59  
for.....

A velvet that wears well and makes up most attractively in dresses. A yard.....\$1.59

36-inch Black Duchesse  
Regular \$1.98 a Yard, 69c  
for.....

300 yards only of fine Satin, in a raven black. Superior for dresses.....69c

36-inch Lingerie Silk  
Regular \$1.98 a Yard, \$1.29  
for.....

A fine silk, in neat patterns on grounds of white, peach and yellow. A yard.....\$1.29

36-inch Fancy Georgette  
Regular \$1.98 a Yard, \$1.00  
for.....

A fine silk in shades of green, red, yellow, blue and copper. Great values at.....\$1.00

### Heavy Flat Crepe

On Sale, A Yard, \$1.39

Well-woven, well-finished silk, in shades of black, silver, green, grey, navy, blue, brown, rose, brown and black.....\$1.39

36-inch Travel Tweeds  
On Sale, A Yard, \$1.98

Very fine quality, in shades of green, brown, blue and navy grounds. A yard.....\$1.98

27-inch Figured Velveteen  
Regular \$1.98 a Yard, 59c  
for.....

An attractive velveteen, on which velvet patterns are shown on fawn and black grounds. A yard.....59c

### All-silk Taffeta

Regular \$1.98 a Yard, \$1.00  
for.....

A pure silk with crepe finish; most shades in stock, including black. A great bargain at.....\$1.00

35-inch Velveteen  
Regular \$1.95 a Yard, \$1.29  
for.....

Silk-finish velveteen with twill back; fast pile and dye. Shades are brown, navy, red, mauve, white and grey. A yard.....\$1.29

36-inch Figured Crepe de Chine  
Regular \$2.98 a Yard, \$1.00  
for.....

All pure silk, all designs; many shades. A bargain at a yard.....\$1.00

## Comforters and Bedding at Sale Prices

Cotton-filled. Comforters in attractive colorings. Each.....\$1.75

Wool-filled Comforters in rose, blue or gold. Finished with rayon silk panels. Each.....\$3.98

Rayon Silk Bedspreads with fancy frilled sides, in rose and brown only. Size 80x100 inches. Each, at.....\$3.39

Extra large Hemstitched Sheets, in good quality cotton. Size 90x108 inches, a pair.....\$4.00

Hemstitched Pillow Cases to match, a pair.....78c

White Pure Wool Blankets in soft fleecy finish—Size 60x80 inches, a pair.....\$7.95

Size 64x84 inches, a pair.....\$8.95

Size 72x84 inches, a pair.....\$9.95

Heavy White Crochet Bedspreads—Size 72x84 inches, each.....\$1.89

Size 80x90 inches, each, \$2.29 and.....\$2.49

Feather-filled Bed Pillows in good full size. Covered in attractive art ticking. Pair.....\$2.98

Rayon Silk Cushions in pretty striped effects. At each.....35c

—Staples, Main Floor

## LACE AND LINEN TABLEWEAR

Doilies, Tray Cloths, Ovals and Centres of white Madeira, white filet or cream-color Venetian lace. To clear at.....HALF PRICE

Embroidered Pillow Cases with hemstitched and scalloped edges. A pair.....\$1.00

—Linen, Main Floor

## Fine Silk HOSIERY

Kayser and Corticelli Makes

Kayser "Sansheen" Chiffon Silk Hose of permanently dull, clear-texture silk to top. Full-fashioned with Slendo heels. All the newest Kayser shades. Sizes 8½-10½. A very good value, per pair.....\$1.25

Kayser Service-weight Silk Hose with silk to picot top and run-stop at hem. Perfect fitting with Slendo heels. All popular shades. Sizes 8½-10½. Good wearing Hose, priced at \$1.50

Corticelli Hose of medium service-weight silk to lisle garter hem. Full-fashioned with Slendo heels. Shown in a wide range of shades. Sizes 8½-10½. Priced very low, per pair, \$1.00

—Main Floor

## Ties and Scarves

Striped Windsor Ties, very attractive and fashionable. Regular 69c, for.....39c

Wool Scarves. Each \$1.29

Georgette Scarves, in plain colors. Regular \$2.98, for.....\$1.98

Silk Knitted Scarves, regular 98c, for.....39c

—Main Floor

## FLANNELETTE AND SHIRTING

Mill Ends of Flannelette in stripes, fancy designs or plain white; 36 inches wide. Per yard.....21c

Striped Flannelette in a variety of designs; 36 inches wide. Values to 39c, per yard.....29c

Pure Wool Flannel Shirtings in navy blue only; 25 inches wide. Regular \$1.00, a yard.....80c

—Staples, Main Floor

## SMART LEATHER HANDBAGS



# NEWS OF CITY AND SUBURBAN CHURCHES

## Moderator To Give Addresses At First And Metropolitan

Right Rev. E. H. Oliver, D.D., Will Speak at Morning Services  
Fairfield, Victoria West and Oak Bay Churches Cancel Morning Services

Right Rev. Edmund H. Oliver, Ph.D., D.D., Moderator of the United Church of Canada, will preach in First United Church to-morrow morning. In order that he may keep another preaching engagement later at Metropolitan United Church, he will commence his address in First Church very soon after 11 o'clock.

Dr. Oliver is one of the outstanding speakers in Canada. When announced to preach in eastern cities great numbers flock to hear him, and churches are seldom large enough to accommodate those who seek admission. After his unique experiences in traveling from Newfoundland across Canada to the coast he will have a stirring message for the people of Victoria.

At the evening service at First United, Rev. W. G. Wilson, D.D., will preach, having as his subject, "Keeping Under Cover." There will be special music at both the services.

**METROPOLITAN CHURCH**  
"Russia and Her Religion and Irreligion" will be the evening subject of the sermon at Metropolitan Church. Rev. E. F. Church will preach on "Russia—Trail Blazer or Traitor Among the Nations," and will discuss the great national experiment as it relates to economics, morals and religion. A song service will be held at 7 o'clock. The morning anthem will be "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom and Thanks," by Herbert Brereton. Mrs. T. H. Johns will sing Liddle's "How Lovely Are Thy Dwelling Places."

At the evening service the anthem will be "Lead, Kindly Light," by Pugh Evans, the solo being taken by Miss Dorothy Parsons. "Come Ye Blessed" will be sung by Mrs. Georgina Wilson. The weekly meeting of the Young People's Society will be held on Monday in the schoolroom and will take the form of a social.

**VICTORIA WEST**  
There will be no morning service to-morrow at Oak Bay United Church, in view of the visit to Victoria of the Moderator, Right Rev. E. H. Oliver, D.D. The congregation will attend at Metropolitan or First United Churches both of which Dr. Oliver will visit during the morning.

The evening service will be held as usual, the topic of the sermon being, "The Supremacy of the Christian Forces is Essential."

**FAIRFIELD UNITED**  
The morning service at Fairfield church has been withdrawn and Fairfield congregation will worship at Metropolitan or First Church to hear the Moderator Rev. Dr. E. H. Oliver of Saskatoon.

In the evening at 7.30 the pastor will take for his subject, "The Winning Christ." The soloist will be Miss Grace Platt, with an anthem by the choir.

The Sunday School and Bible Class will meet at 2.30 o'clock.

**OAK BAY UNITED**  
There will be no morning service to-morrow at Oak Bay United Church, in view of the visit to Victoria of the Moderator, Right Rev. E. H. Oliver, D.D. The congregation will attend at Metropolitan or First United Churches both of which Dr. Oliver will visit during the morning.

### WILL GIVE ADDRESS TO-MORROW MORNING



RT. REV. EDMUND H. OLIVER, D.D., Moderator of United Church of Canada.

## INCARNATION IS TO BE RELATED

"Way of the Cross" to Be Presented at St. Paul's Church

"The Wonder of the Incarnation" will be the sermon theme to-morrow morning at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

The evening service will be featured by "The Way of the Cross," Christ's mode of Salvation.

Craigflower Sunday school will meet at 10 o'clock. St. Paul's Sunday school will meet at 2.30 and the adult Bible class at 4.15 o'clock.

The Christian Endeavor will meet on Monday at eight o'clock. On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock the subject at the prayer and Bible study will be "Isaiah in the Light of Modern Times."

## ORDER ATTENDS AT EMMANUEL

King's Daughters and Sons Will Observe Forty-sixth Anniversary

The King's Daughters and Sons will attend Emmanuel Baptist Church to-morrow morning. This service will commemorate the forty-sixth anniversary of the order, and the Rev. M. S. Richardson will preach an appropriate sermon.

The subject of the evening address will be "Neutrality." The minister will discuss whether it is possible to take a neutral attitude toward Christ and the vast interests of His kingdom.

## REV. M. MARTIN AT GORGE FOR WEEK

Evangelistic services will be held to-morrow at Gorge Presbyterian Church with Rev. Malcolm Martin as special speaker.

There will be a morning service at 11 o'clock, a young people's rally at 3 o'clock, and a mass meeting at 7.45 o'clock. The special services will continue all week except Saturday, at 3 o'clock and 7.45 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Thomson will conduct the evening service at Erskine Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock.

## Says German Rabbis Now Find Merit In British-Israelism

"The National and Spiritual Importance of British-Israel Truth" will be discussed by E. E. Richards on Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the Campbell Building, Fort and Douglas Streets.

The lecture will be under the auspices of the British-Israel Federation. Mr. Richards will supplement his address with quotations of favorable comment by several of the most learned Jewish rabbis of Germany.

**SHOWS COMMISSION GIVEN CHRISTIANS**  
At the Christian and Missionary Alliance Tabernacle, Yates Street, Rev. Daniel Walker will preach to-morrow morning on "The Great Commission: The Saviour Left His Followers." At the evening service at 7.30 o'clock his subject will be, "What is the Lack in the Life of God's People?" There will be special singing at both services.

The Alliance is a missionary movement, responsible for 60,000,000 of the heathen. In many places the Alliance provides the only missionaries.

## "Sacrament" Is Lesson Theme

"Sacrament" will be the subject of to-morrow's lesson-sermon in all Christian Science churches and societies. Among Bible texts included will be the following from Matthew xxvii. 1, 2: "When the morning was come, all the chief priests and elders of the people took counsel against Jesus to put Him to death: And when they had bound Him, they led Him away, and delivered Him unto Pontius Pilate the governor."

## ST. ANDREW'S TO STUDY EPISTLE

Paul's Letter to Ephesians Will Be Subject of Rev. Mr. Luttrell

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell will preach on "Orphans in An Empty World," based on Ephesians ii. 12. The evening sermon subject will be "The Well Beloved Galat," to whom the third Epistle of John is addressed.

At the morning service Miss Dorothy Parsons will sing "The Good Shepherd," a composition of Adams, and the choir will sing Woodward's anthem "Far From Their Home."

In the evening Miss Isabelle Crawford will sing "He Wipes the Tear From Every Eye," by Lee. The anthem will be "I Will Sing of Thy Power," by Sir Arthur Sullivan, the solo being sung by William Draper.

## GOD'S GLORY IS RECTOR'S THEME

Epiphany Subject to Be Discussed at St. John's Church To-morrow

Services to-morrow at St. John's Church, for the first Sunday after Epiphany, will consist of Holy Communion at 8 morning prayer at 11, and evening at 7.30 o'clock. Canon F. A. Chadwick will preach at the 11 o'clock service, taking as an Epiphany subject "The Glory of God Revealed Through Church."

The Sunday school will assemble at 10, and the Anglican Young People's Association Bible class will meet at 2.30.

Rev. A. Gardiner will preach at the evening service. The A.Y.P.A. will hold their annual banquet on Monday evening at 6.30, when Canon Chadwick will be chairman.

## REV. JAS. HOOD AT JAMES BAY

The service at James Bay United Church to-morrow evening will be taken by Rev. James Hood of Belmont Avenue United Church. G. Gray will be the soloist.

The annual meeting of the congregation has been set for Tuesday, January 19, at 8 o'clock. The service will be held on Wednesday evening as usual.

Rev. William Elliott will preach at Esquimalt Military and Naval United Church to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock.

## ASSERTS HISTORY BEING REPEATED

W. H. Blackaller will address the Victoria branch of the British-Israel Federation of Canada on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Gordon Block, 739 Yates Street.

Mr. Blackaller will speak on: "There Is Nothing New Under the Sun: Israelitish History Repeated To-day With Striking Exactitude."

## ANGLICAN

**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL**—FIRST Sunday After Epiphany—Holy Communion, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Matins, 11 o'clock; Evensong, 7.30 o'clock; preacher, the Bishop of Cariboo. Church School: 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Junior, 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Senior, 12 noon to 1.30 p.m. Rev. C. S. Quinton, M.A., D.D., Dean and Rector.

**ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, QUADRA STREET**—8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 o'clock. Morning Prayer, Sermon by Rev. Canon J. P. S. Luttrell, 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Evening service, 7.30 o'clock. Rev. N. E. Smith, Rector.

**ST. BARNABAS CHURCH—CORNER Cook Street and Chalmers Avenue**—No 3 Cariboo Communion, 8 a.m. Sun. Eucharist, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 2.30 p.m. Evensong, 7.30 o'clock. Rev. N. E. Smith, Rector.

## LIBERAL CATHOLIC

**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, 1833 CLARE Street—P.M.**—Congregational and address, "Inevitable Changes in Christianity."

## LUTHERAN

## TEMPLE PASTOR FEARS RUIN IS FACING CANADA

Rev. Dr. Clem Davies Will Discuss Economic Problem and Offer Solution

What Is Its Remedy? will be the sermon subject of Rev. Dr. Clem Davies at the Victoria City Temple to-morrow evening. Basing his discussion upon figures which he claims cannot be disputed, Dr. Davies will announce that the economic situation of Canada is far more serious than is generally believed. He will ask where it is going to end and what is responsible for the present plight. Dr. Davies will also suggest methods to avert the peril which he believes now confronts the nation.

At the Temple Brotherhood, which meets in the afternoon, Dr. Davies will speak on "What Shall We Do When the Legislature Meets?" He will plead for an awakening of public opinion, that action may be forced toward meeting the pressing problem which the province is now confronted.

At the morning devotional service the sermon subject will be "The Old and the New." Music for the day will include: Morning anthem, "O Saviour of the World" (Goss); evening anthem, "Far From Their Home" (Woodward). The evening P. J. Edmunds will contribute baritone solo.

## SAMSON STORY PROVIDES TEXT

Delilah's Betrayal of Israel's Hero to Be First Baptist Theme

To-morrow morning Rev. G. A. Reynolds will preach on "Ascending the Hill of the Lord," at the First Baptist Church. The pastor will show that every Christian has his hill to climb and that four qualifications are essential: clean hands, a pure heart, a humble soul and truthfulness.

Miss Mae Mason will be soloist, and the choir will render the anthem "Beside the Still Waters" by Wilson. "Beware of the Lady Barber" will be the title of the evening address. Mrs. H. Barr will sing "He Shall Feed His Flock," and Mrs. R. McIntosh, "Come Unto Me," by Handel. The choir will sing Oley Speaks' "Still, Still With Thee."

The young people of the church will hold their church meeting at 8.30 o'clock to-morrow evening. On Tuesday evening the Second Mile Club will hold their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. L. C. Beach, 12 Wellington Avenue. The mid-week service for prayer and praise will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

## CITADEL HOLDS USUAL SERVICES

Ensign and Mrs. Thierstein will lead all meetings to-morrow at the Salvation Army Citadel, Broad Street, assisted by other city officers. Songs will be held at 7. holiness meeting 11. Sunday school 2, praise meeting 3.15 and salvation meeting 7.15 o'clock. Week-end meetings will be on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, in the Citadel.

## Spiritual Science Temple

1418 DOUGLAS STREET  
Sunday, 3 p.m.—Open Discussion  
7.30 p.m.—MRS. JAMESON of Vancouver  
Messages from Flowers  
Monday, 8 p.m.—Message Circle  
Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.—Silver Tea, Readings, etc.—Mrs. Jameson  
ALL WELCOME

## UNITY CENTRE

Speaker, MRS. GORDON GRANT  
11 a.m. subject, "Is the Spiritual and the Material?"  
At 7.30, speaker, Mr. C. Bassett. Subject, "How God Answers Prayer and Why?"  
At 9.30, speaker, Mr. C. Bassett. Subject, "The Power of the Word."  
Tuesday, 7 p.m.; Thursday, 8 and 9 p.m.  
Reading Room open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Office, 2 to 4 p.m.

## Emmanuel Baptist Church

Corner Fernwood and Gladstone  
Rev. M. S. Richardson, M.A., Pastor  
Rev. George Green, Choir Director  
Sundays, 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Sunday School, 12 noon to 1.30 p.m.  
9.45 a.m.—Sunday School  
11 a.m.—Sundays  
Rev. BRUCE GRAY  
KING'S DAUGHTERS' SERVICE  
Sermon by Rev. M. S. Richardson  
"To Dawn"  
6.30 p.m.—Sundays  
7.30 p.m.—Sermon:  
"NEUTRALITY"

Anthem: "The Sun Shall Be No More"  
STANHOPE MADE WELCOME

## British-Israel Association

(Victoria Branch)  
Gordon Block, 739 Yates Street  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, at 8 p.m.  
Subject: "There Is Nothing New Under the Sun: ISRAELITISH HISTORY, REPEATED TO-DAY WITH STRIKING EXACTITUDE"

Visitors Are Welcome  
A Lending Library for the Use of Members  
A Lecture Over CJBOR Sunday at 5 o'clock

## Sees Kingdom Of God as Way From World Woe

To-morrow morning at Centennial United Church Rev. J. C. Switzer will discuss establishing the Kingdom of God as a solution of the world's troubles. He will point to the agencies that ought to have that purpose in view.

## "HEALING CHRIST" AT NEW THOUGHT

"The Healing Christ" will be the theme of an address by Mrs. Lily Wifren at 7.30 o'clock to-morrow at the New Thought Temple, 730 1/2 Fort Street. E. Durant will sing. At the morning service at 11 o'clock Mrs. Wifren's subject will be "Moment By Moment."

Sunday school will commence at 11 o'clock, with George Hallett in charge. On Tuesday at 2.30 there will be a special healing meeting, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock the mid-week meeting will be held and on Thursday at 8 the Troward class will meet.

## Presbyterian Church in Canada

"Forsake Not the Assembling of Yourselves Together as the Manner of Some Is"

## ST. ANDREW'S Presbyterian Church

Minister, Rev. R. P. S. Luttrell, B.A. Organist and Choirmaster, Jesse A. Longfield

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1932  
Sunday School, 8.45 o'clock  
The Minister Will Officiate and Preach at Both Services

Morning Service, 11 o'clock  
Sermon—"Orphans in an Empty World"—Eph. ii. 12  
Solo—"The Good Shepherd," Adams  
Miss Dorothy Parsons  
Anthem—"Far From Their Home"

Evening Service, 7.30 o'clock  
Sermon—"The Well-beloved Galat"—III John 12  
Solo—"He Wipes the Tear From Every Eye"—Handel  
Anthem—"I Will Sing of Thy Power"—Sullivan  
Solo—William Draper

A hearty invitation is extended to all to come and join in these services

## Knox Presbyterian Church

Corner Stanley and Gladstone  
Minister—REV. J. S. PATTERSON  
Sunday School—8.45 o'clock  
Morning Worship—11 o'clock  
Evening Worship—7.30 o'clock  
Organist and Choirmaster, Mr. Lawton Partington

## St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Victoria West

REV. G. F. COX—Minister  
11 a.m.—SUNDAY SCHOOL AND PEAL OF THE INCARNATION  
2.30 p.m.—SUNDAY SCHOOL  
7.30 p.m.—PEAL OF THE CROSS  
The Minister Will Preach at Both Services

Mr. Cass Dallimore, Organist  
Midweek Service—Thursday, 8 p.m.  
A Cordial Welcome Is Extended to All These Services

## COME TO CHURCH

## First Church of Christ Scientist

Chambers and Pandora Avenue  
This Church is a Branch of The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts  
Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

## "SACRAMENT"

8.45 a.m. and 11 a.m.  
Testimonial Meeting, Wednesday  
Reading Room and Lending Library  
512 Bayward B. Extended to All Are Welcome

## Oaklands Gospel Hall

Cr. Hillside Avenue and Cedar Hill Rd.  
LORD'S DAY, JANUARY 10  
11 a.m.—Breaking of Bread Meeting.  
3 p.m.—Sunday School.  
7 p.m.—Gospel Meeting—Speaker, Mr. B. Sutherland.  
Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.—Reading.  
Thursday, 2.30 p.m.—Women's Gospel Meeting.  
8 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

## "The Old and the New"

11 a.m. Sermon  
Anthem: "O Saviour of the World (Goss)"  
3 p.m.  
TEMPLE BROTHERHOOD  
DR. CLEM DAVIES  
"What Shall We Do When the Legislature Meets"

## "Ruin Ahead"

"What Is Its Cause?"  
"What Is Its Remedy?"  
Don't Miss This Trenchant Message  
Anthem: "Far From Their Home" (Woodward)  
Baritone Solo: Mr. F. J. Edmunds  
8.45 p.m.  
NOTION PICTURES

## CHOIR TO SING BACH ORATORIO

First of Sunday Afternoon Recitals to Be Given at Metropolitan To-morrow

The first of the series of Sunday afternoon recitals will be given to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Metropolitan Church by the choir of St. Andrew's United Church, under the direction of Stanley Bulley, with the assistance of Edward Parsons at the organ.

By request they will repeat Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," which proved so popular when rendered at the cathedral two weeks ago. A full orchestra will assist in the presentation of this work, which will add materially to the impressiveness of the service. Solo parts will be rendered by Miss Norah Jones, contralto; Llewellyn Jones, tenor, and Dr. T. H. Johns, bass.

## First Baptist Church

QUADRA AT MASON ST.  
REV. G. A. REYNOLDS, Minister  
OLIVER R. STOUT, Organist and Choirmaster  
10 a.m. Adult Bible Class, under the Leadership of Mrs. Spofford  
11 a.m.

"Ascending the Hill of the Lord"  
Solo—Selected  
Anthem—"Beside the Still Waters"—Wilson

"Beware of the Lady Barber"  
Judges xvi  
Solo—"He Shall Feed His Flock"—Handel  
Miss H. Barr  
Solo—"Come Unto Me"—Handel  
Mrs. R. McIntosh  
Anthem—"Still, Still With Thee"—Oley Speaks

## The New Cycle Philosophy

TWO PUBLIC LECTURES  
Based on the Message of World Message, an Exposition of the Real Gospel of Jesus the Christ given to the World by A. R. MOOREHEAD

Speaker: Christina Mary Killen of Toronto  
Tuesday Evening, January 12, at 8  
Subject

SHOW TO OBTAIN YOUR FREEDOM  
Thursday Evening, January 14, at 8  
Subject

"YOUR RIGHT PLACE IN LIFE—HOW TO FIND IT"  
AT  
NEW MACCABEES HALL  
For information contact Mrs. Killen's Course of Class Instruction on Master Wisdom, apply to Annie S. Wood, 627 1/2

## "THE ROSE OF SHARON"

And the LILY OF THE VALLEY"  
Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

## Pentecostal Assembly

1318 Broad Street  
Song and Music  
A Medley of Hymns Sung and Played by Choir and Orchestra, Including—  
"Forward Still, 'Tis Jehovah's Will"  
"The Story of Jesus"  
"When Love Shines In"

Quartette Singing: "I'm Holding Fast"  
We Guarantee to Keep You Awake in Church

## Oaklands Gospel Hall

Cr. Hillside Avenue and Cedar Hill Rd.  
LORD'S DAY, JANUARY 10  
11 a.m.—Breaking of Bread Meeting.  
3 p.m.—Sunday School.  
7 p.m.—Gospel Meeting—Speaker, Mr. B. Sutherland.  
Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.—Reading.  
Thursday, 2.30 p.m.—Women's Gospel Meeting.  
8 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

## City Temple

Minister: Rev. Clem Davies, B.A., B.D., D.D. 842 North Park St.  
11 a.m. Sermon  
7.30 p.m.  
Anthem: "O Saviour of the World (Goss)"  
3 p.m.  
TEMPLE BROTHERHOOD  
DR. CLEM DAVIES  
"What Shall We Do When the Legislature Meets"

## "Ruin Ahead"

"What Is Its Cause?"  
"What Is Its Remedy?"  
Don't Miss This Trenchant Message  
Anthem: "Far From Their Home" (Woodward)  
Baritone Solo: Mr. F. J. Edmunds  
8.45 p.m.  
NOTION PICTURES

## TO TELL HOW GOD ANSWERS PRAYERS

At Unity Centre to-morrow morning Mrs. Gordon Grant will speak on "Is the Spiritual and the Material One?" The Juvenile Choir will sing "O Life That Maketh All Things New." Mrs. Smith will preside at the piano. Charles Bayett will address the evening service on "How God Answers Prayer and Why." Miss Boushara will give several selections from Schumann's works.

## ST. AIDAN'S UNITED

Rev. H. J. Armistead, B.D. will conduct both services to-morrow at St. Aidan's United Church. The morning sermon subject will be "Spiritual Giants." At the evening worship Mr. Armistead will preach on "Departing Another Way." The choir will render anthems.

## BISHOP ADAMS AT CATHEDRAL

Bishop of Cariboo Will Give Lecture and Two Sermons To-morrow

Services at Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow will be Holy Communion at 8 and 9.30, matins at 11 and evensong at 7.30 o'clock. The Right Rev. W. A. Adams, Bishop of Cariboo, will preach at both services.

Holy Communion will be celebrated at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. The Bishop of Cariboo will give a lecture in the Memorial Hall auditorium to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, taking as his subject, "Jesus As Teacher."

## United Church of Canada

"That they all may be one"  
Metropolitan Church

QUADRA AND PANDORA  
11 a.m.—  
Right Rev. Edmund H. Oliver, D.D., F.R.S.C.  
Moderator of the United Church of Canada  
7 p.m.—SONG SERVICE  
7.30 p.m.—

## "Russia—Trail Blazer or Traitor Among the Nations!"

REV. E. F. CHURCH  
Metropolitan Church Conducted by Frederick King  
Edward Parsons at the Great Organ

## First United Church

(Formerly First Presbyterian Church)  
Corner Richmond Road and Quadra Street  
Minister: REV. W. G. WILSON, M.A., D.D.  
Assistant Minister: REV. BRUCE G. GRAY  
SUNDAY SERVICES  
Morning, 11 o'clock—THE VERY REV. DR. E. H. OLIVER, Ph.D., D.D., Moderator of the United Church of Canada  
Dr. Oliver will speak at First and Metropolitan United Churches at Morning Services  
Evening, 7.30 o'clock—DR. W. G. WILSON Will Conduct the Service  
Monday, 8 p.m.—Young People's Society

Morning Music:  
Anthem—"Consider and Hear Me"—Soloist—Mrs. S. H. Shaw  
Evening Music:  
Soprano Solo—"The Lord Is My Strength"—Wooler  
Anthem—"O Everlasting Love"—Soloist—John West

## CENTENNIAL, Gorge Road

Chairman: Frank L. Tupper  
11 a.m. Topic—"CHRISTIANITY'S SOLUTION FOR THE WORLD'S TROUBLES"  
Solo—Selected  
Anthem—"The Lord Is My Shepherd"—Dennis  
Anthem—"Love Divine"—Solo Part—Mrs. J. Tupper

## FAIRFIELD UNITED CHURCH

Corner Fairfield Road and Moss Street  
REV. HUGH NIXON, Pastor  
11 a.m.—Fairfield Congregation will worship with Metropolitan or First Church, to hear the Moderator, REV. DR. E. H. OLIVER of Saskatoon.  
7.30 p.m.—"THE WINNING CHRIST"  
Soprano Soloist—Miss Grace Platt  
Anthem—Choir

## Oak Bay United Church

Mitchell and Grandin  
Church School Sessions, 9.45 and 11 a.m.  
NO MORNING SERVICE—JANUARY 10, 1932.  
Oak Bay United people will attend at First Church or Metropolitan at 11 o'clock to hear the Moderator, RIGHT REV. E. H. OLIVER, D.D.  
7.30 o'clock—Evening Service Conducted by Isaac Milne  
Sermon Topic—"THE SUPREMACY OF THE CHRISTIAN FORCES ESSENTIAL"

## CHRISTADELPHIAN

Orange Hall, Courtney Street  
Morning, 11 o'clock  
Subject—"THE VISION OF THE FOURTH BEAST"  
YOU ARE WELCOME

## CENTRAL BAPTIST



## Santa Maria Church Built In Venice In Memory Of Plague

On the honors he trailed last season. In this league two games with Brentwood College remain to be played. Erne Cook has great promises in his youngest class of Curtiss and Cowles Cup ruggers and anticipates the school will take both these titles.

TECHNOLOGY WILL BRING DOWN THESE BARRIERS. GROWING CONVENTION.



# SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND HOME INTERESTS

## Monday Specials

Libby's Pork and Beans, Canadian pack, 18-oz. tins, 3 for .25¢  
 Libby's Pure Catsup, Canadian pack, per bottle .15¢  
 Libby's Tomato Juice, 14-oz. tins, per tin .10¢  
 Libby's Corned Beef, 1-lb. tins .15¢  
 Robin Hood Rolled Oats, 7-lb. sacks .29¢  
 Quaker Buckeye Yellow Cornmeal, 5-lb. sacks .25¢  
 Australian Lunch Tongue, large tins .24¢  
 Squirrel Peanut Butter, 10-oz. glass jar .10¢  
 Smyrna Cooking Figs, 3 lbs. .25¢  
 Gold Dust Washing Powder, large carton .25¢

Floor Brooms Each .29¢  
 Price's Baking Powder 6-oz. .20¢

## H. O. KIRKHAM & CO. LTD.

612 Fort Street  
 NEW TELEPHONE NUMBERS  
 68131 Groceries (3 Phones) 68135 Meats, Fish, Provisions (2 Phones)  
 68031 Fruit 60231 Office and Delivery Inquiries

Made in Canada  
**50 CENTS HOME**  
 Balance \$1.00 Per Month—Total Price, \$20.25

The New 1932 **ROYALETTE**  
 The Finest Above the Floor Cleaner  
 QUICK—LIGHT—POWERFUL  
 RUBBER NOZZLE—BLOWER—DEODORIZER  
 MOUTH PROOFING SPRAY GUN—NO OILING

**B.C. ELECTRIC**  
 Douglas Street G 7121 Langley Street

**A.R. Love & Co.**  
 LADIES' WEAR  
 Phone G 5913 708 VIEW STREET

**PERMANENT WAVE \$4.50 FULL HEAD**  
**FIRTH BROTHERS**  
 For Short Period Only  
 709 Fort Street  
 "You Just Walk In"

**Dinner Dance**  
 In **TUDOR GRILL**  
 Every Evening During Week  
 January 11 to 13, Inclusive  
 6:45 to 8:45 p.m.  
**EMPRESS HOTEL**

For a Limited Period Before Stock-taking We Are Offering You Our Entire Stock at  
**1/2**  
 Regular Prices  
 Excepting Contract Goods  
 This is an opportunity that you should take advantage of to secure a lovely Silver Tea Set, Diamond Ring, Toilet Set or other articles at a price.  
**Mitchell & Duncan JEWELERS**

## Social Service League Assists Difficult Cases

At Board Meeting Yesterday December Work Reviewed; 280 Cases Dealt With

A total of 280 cases was dealt with by the Social Service League at its monthly board meeting held yesterday afternoon in the headquarters, Arcade Building. Miss Sara Spencer, vice-president, took the chair in the unavoidable absence of the president, William Crouch.

Of the forty-three new and reopened cases dealt with during December, causes contributing to the difficulties of the various families were analyzed as follows: Illness, unemployment, young people away from their homes, domestic infidelity, domestic incompetency, insufficient wages. Among the typical cases assisted by the league was that of an elderly woman who, as a widow, married a returned veteran about nine years ago. Shortly after their marriage the husband left for England and his wife had never since heard from him. She first applied to the league for help in July last year and a position was found for her, while enquiries were started. Through communication with the Soldiers' Pensions Dept. at Ottawa, the husband's address was obtained and his pension, which had been commuted, was re-established, the wife received a cheque and the promise of monthly assistance. As a result of the league's efforts in this case, the woman has been kept off any local relief fund and will be able to carry on.

**CHRISTMAS WORK**  
 The Christmas work done through the league was as follows: Nine hampers provided for lone women and the league themselves provided six hampers for families, these were distributed by emergency calls, several coming in at the last moment, and several being out in the country. Board members and individual friends supplied the hampers; the Poodle Dog took care of three families; the I.O.D.E. took care of sixteen families. Through the Boy Scouts, one hundred children belonging to the league families were provided with toys, and fifteen boys known to the league were invited to a supper provided by the Boy Scouts. Two orders of coal were sent out, one provided by a friend and the other by special Christmas contribution given to the league. Through friends thirty-six tickets were sent into the office for the pantomime and these were distributed to various families, most of whom sent their thanks to the office.

**FOR CAMP MOTHERS**  
 The league will hold a party for the mothers who attended the Sunshine Camp at the Y.W.C.A. on Thursday afternoon, January 14. A friend has offered to provide the refreshments and members of the board will supply a little gift for each mother.

The board acknowledged with grateful thanks the receipt of \$125 from the Mary Croft-Begum-Chapman I.O.D.E. towards the nursery at the Sunshine Institute. This money was used for Christmas work, and \$10 marked for Christmas work, and \$10 marked for Christmas work, and \$10 marked for Christmas work.

The resignation of W. H. Harrison, the treasurer, in view of his pending departure on an extended holiday trip, was received with much regret by the board, which expressed its very warm appreciation of the very valuable services of Mr. Harrison. The board elected Mrs. C. de V. Schofield, Miss Spencer, and Rev. F. Conley to the interim committee of the social survey, in response to that committee's request for three more representatives from the league.

**LADY PELLATT'S WILL PROBATED**  
 Toronto, Jan. 8.—Lady Pellatt, wife of Sir Henry Pellatt, of Toronto, left an estate valued at \$3,754, her will was probated in surrogate court yesterday. Lady Pellatt died December 19, 1929.

## CONGRATULATED ON ANNIVERSARY



**MR. AND MRS. J. COBBE**  
 Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cobbe, 3444 Whittier Avenue, celebrated their Golden wedding anniversary on Monday, January 4. Mr. Cobbe is a native of King's County, Ireland. He came to Canada in 1880 and settled near Cobourg. In January, 1882, he married Margaret Bolton of Port Hope, and the couple first settled on a homestead near Old Millfort, Manitoba, and passing through pioneer days with all its experiences. In 1908 they moved to Saskatchewan and farmed several years. Mr. Cobbe later being engaged as a forest ranger in Duck Mountain. They came to Victoria eight years ago. A daughter, Mrs. J. S. Edmonson, of Victoria, was the only daughter able to attend the celebration. Their other daughter, Mrs. B. W. Heyer, of Vancouver, and a son, Mr. R. W. Cobbe, living at Makassar, Manitoba, were unable to attend. During the afternoon many friends called to tender congratulations and good wishes, including Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Craner, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and daughter, Mrs. Waugh, Mrs. J. Strang, Mr. Moggie, Mr. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Edmonson and family, Mrs. J. B. Kinnison, Miss Cuthbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Rev. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Dyke, Mrs. Sager, Mrs. Snyder and family.

## PERSONAL

Mr. Jack Fogarty of San Francisco is visiting friends in Victoria.  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Donald of Chalmers left Victoria yesterday, after spending the past month here.

Mr. L. A. Hann, M.P.P., and Mrs. Hanna of Port Alberni are visiting Victoria to-day.

Mr. Alfred Smith of London, Eng., and Mrs. Weldon of Mexico City, are among the guests staying at the Empress Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Leiser have returned to Victoria after spending some days in Vancouver as the house-guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fiddes.

While en route for New York, where they sailed for France, the Misses Elaine and Naomi Taylor of Victoria were a few days in Ottawa, visiting their aunt, Mrs. E. F. G. White.

Rev. M. S. Richardson and Mrs. Richardson will be "at home" on Thursday afternoon and evening at the Emmanuel Baptist parsonage, 1588 Pandora Avenue.

Commander C. Baldwin of Kelowna has arrived in Victoria to join his mother, Mrs. Baldwin of Kelowna, who is spending the winter months in Victoria as a guest at The Angela.

Mrs. C. C. Bennett, with Cecil M. Bott of Vernon, who is spending the winter months in Victoria, were hostesses at a small bridge party yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Bennett, Rockland Avenue.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Miss Dorothy Brown, of Victoria, who was the hostess for the evening. Miss Dora Blankley, of Vernon, B.C. Bridge was played during the evening.

Mrs. A. P. Chapman of Hollywood Crescent will sail from Victoria tomorrow morning aboard the liner "Rupert" for San Francisco, where she will visit with friends for several weeks.

Major and Mrs. Howard have arrived in the city from Quebec and are registered at the James Bay Hotel. Major Howard is to be stationed at York Point Barracks, and will shortly assume his duties there.

Mrs. John Irving is expecting her daughter, Mrs. Henry Milman of England, for a visit after sixteen years' absence from Victoria. Mrs. Milman will sail from Liverpool on the Duchess of York January 11.

## Victoria Man Wed Manitoba Bride Recently

Francis W. Morris Married to Miss Ruth Stinson of Hamiota  
 After Ceremony in Prairie City, January 2, Left for Coast

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in the United Church at Hamiota, Manitoba, Saturday, January 2, when Ruth Mae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stinson, became the bride of Mr. Francis William Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Morris, Heath Drive, Victoria. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Dr. R. E. McCullagh, took place under an arch of roses before the fern-banked altar. To the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March, played by Miss Pearl McConnell, the bride party entered the church, preceded by the ushers, Mr. William Stinson Jr., brother of the bride, and Mr. Leonard Angus. Miss Lillian Hodges, bridesmaid, was dressed in shell-pink chintilly lace with matching accessories, and carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations. Miss Jessie Little, bridesmaid, was gowned in powder-blue georgette, with hat to match, and carried a pink and white bouquet of carnations. Little Miss Dorothy Stinson, the bride's sister, as flower girl, wore a dainty maize dress of crepe de Chine, and carried a basket of yellow daffodils. The lovely bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attired in a gown of white bridle satin made on princess lines. She wore her sister's veil of embroidered net, caught with a bandeau of orange blossoms and pearls, and carried a bouquet of Ophelia roses and lily of the valley. The groom was attended by Mr. Earl Stinson, brother of the bride. Mrs. Stinson, mother of the bride, chose an imported black wool suit, with figure-skirt blouse and a smart green felt model hat. During the signing of the register Miss Gertrude McConnell sang "I Love You Truly." The reception following the ceremony was held at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding party received in the drawing-room, under an arch of white streamers and wedding bells. In the dining-room the bride's table, decorated with white tulle, bells and narcissi, was centered with the bride's cake. The bride's traveling costume was an olive green woolen golf dress, green French model felt hat and a Hudson seal coat. Amid showers of confetti the happy couple left for Victoria, B.C., where they will reside in future.

Miss Irene Long of Vancouver, who has been visiting in Victoria this week as the guest of Miss Agnew, "Schulz" Rockland Avenue, will return on Monday afternoon to her home on the mainland.

Mr. and Mrs. Travis Bagley of Mount Newton Cross Road, will sail from Victoria to-morrow morning aboard the liner Ruth Alexander on their annual vacation to southern California. They will be away about two months.

Mrs. F. Macrae, Government Street, entertained at a dinner party in compliment to Mrs. J. J. Evans, who is present and expressed her appreciation to the hostess for her hospitality. The guests included Misses Helen Carlin, Pat and Doreen Petherbridge, E. Sullivan, Adele Moser, Frank Gordon, M. O'Neill, M. and G. McDonough, Mary Hood, P. and L. Howard, Lily and Winnie Conroy and M. Conroy. Contests, games, music and dancing were enjoyed.

Mrs. G. R. Kendall of Winnipeg, Mr. W. H. Bridges of Portland, Mr. C. G. Macrae of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cobb and family of Campbell River, Mr. E. R. Hewer and Mr. B. Hewer of Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. Parker of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Witherspoon of Winnipeg, Mr. R. C. Dost of Bremerton, Wash., Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McIntyre of Toronto, Mr. R. Henrich of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Fraser of Vancouver, and Mr. J. E. Cowan of Vancouver, are guests registered at the Empress Hotel.

The following guests are among those registered at the Dominion Hotel: Mr. H. C. Thurston, London, Eng.; Mr. M. Hackett, Port Angeles; Mr. H. Meade, Bellevue, Alta.; Mr. P. Paulsgard, Lake Cowichan; Mr. R. Seyerson, Lake Cowichan; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kowco, St. Mary's; Mr. Murdo MacLean, Dewdney; Mr. W. Fisher, City; Mr. W. Montgomery, Vancouver; Mr. J. Golden, Vancouver; Mr. J. W. Carruthers, Vancouver.

The annual banquet to the tuberculous by the Women's Auxiliary of the Victoria Branch was held on Thursday evening in the Pro-Patria Clubrooms on Courtney Street. Over ninety persons were seated at the tables which were decorated with golden chrysanthemums and gold colors. At the head table were seated the officers of the auxiliary and the guests of honor, this table being centered with a large and beautifully-decorated Christmas cake donated by one of the auxiliary officers. Short speeches were made by Mr. Stocks, representing the T.V.A. president; W. G. Stone, zone representative; T. Dempster, president of the Victoria branch, and suitably replied to by Mrs. W. Booth, president of the Women's Auxiliary. After the tables were cleared a delightful concert was given by the following artists: Mr. Leslie Whitaker, pianoforte selections; Mr. R. V. Lea, songs; Mr. "Busby" Brown, comic songs; Mr. Stalley James, comic impersonations; Mr. Leslie Whitaker, pianoforte selections; Mr. Ray Hunt, tap dancing. All were accompanied by Mr. George W. Read, who kindly acted on very large notice. After the programme dancing was enjoyed by the various guests, the dance music being supplied by Miss Anita Thain's orchestra. The evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem. The auxiliary thanks all who contributed to the success of the evening.

The regular monthly meeting of the Burns Club will be held on Tuesday evening next in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium. An instructive and interesting lecture, illustrated by over seventy lantern slides, will be given by J. G. Brown, the subject being "Rob Roy," one of Scotland's outstanding historical characters. The illustrations will comprise many scenes from the Rob Roy country, taken by Mr. Brown on his tour through Scotland. A programme of songs suitable to the subject will be rendered by Mrs. George Watt, James Pettie and Robert Morrison. The Burns anniversary dinner will take place on Saturday evening, January 23. Full particulars of it will be given by John Hsieh at the regular meeting.

**FRIENDLY HELP'S STORES ARE LOW**  
 A number of needy families in the city are attempting to re-establish themselves in homes, but are sadly handicapped by lack of furniture. The Friendly Help would be very grateful for donations of beds and bedding and a baby carriage for a poor woman and for other gifts of furniture for several needy cases. During December the association's shelves were also depleted of vegetables, fruit and jam, and any donations of this character will be most gratefully appreciated.

**Kent's**  
**\$25** For Your Old Radio or Phonograph  
 THIS IS THE NEW 1932

## General Electric Radio 8-Tube Superheterodyne

The greatest opportunity offered this season to dispose of your old instrument and secure the latest thing in advanced radio performance.

G.E. Radio ..... \$119.50  
 Allowance ..... 25.00  
 Balance ..... \$94.50

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**SALE**  
 The Little Red Store Floor  
 WITH  
**offers for one week ONLY**  
 Commencing Monday, January 11 at  
**1/2** their marked prices!  
 All Articles Priced \$1 or Over

The present stock must be cleared to allow display of new shipments of beautiful objects from foreign lands.  
**Come In**  
 and buy the lovely things you coveted before Christmas.  
 Buy them for birthday, wedding, anniversary gifts, bridge prizes—or just for yourself—

## INTERNATIONAL ARTS & CRAFTS

605 FORT ST.  
 Educational Auxiliary—The Women's Educational Auxiliary will meet on Thursday afternoon next at the Fairfield United Church schoolroom at 3 o'clock, when J. B. Munro, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, will speak on "Women's Influence on Agriculture."  
 Business and Professional Women—The Business and Professional Women's Club will hold the monthly supper meeting at the Y.W.C.A. on Monday evening, 6:15 o'clock. Miss Helen F. Hogg, Ph.D., will give an illustrated talk on the work of contemporary women astronomers. Members are reminded that all nomination papers must be in by Monday evening.

**ANDREWS LIVER SALT**  
 Cures Constipation  
 A number of needy families in the city are attempting to re-establish themselves in homes, but are sadly handicapped by lack of furniture. The Friendly Help would be very grateful for donations of beds and bedding and a baby carriage for a poor woman and for other gifts of furniture for several needy cases. During December the association's shelves were also depleted of vegetables, fruit and jam, and any donations of this character will be most gratefully appreciated.







## SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND HOME INTERESTS

## Heart Hungry

by LAURA LOU BROOKMAN  
AUTHOR OF "DASH ROMANCE"

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A girl about her own age sat at a few seats distant. She had black hair, combed away from her face, and very red lips. She wore a black dress. A young man sat beside the girl and the two were in gales of laughter. "He isn't as good looking as Barney," she thought to herself. The thought brought a stab of pain. She turned back to her window and tried to remember all the things Barney had said to her.

The sun was directly in the west now. A white-clad colored man came through the car, announcing that dinner was served. A man and two women arose and followed him.

Mitchell asked Celia if she would like to dine. She said she was not hungry.

The little watch on the girl's wrist told her that it was six o'clock. Her mother would be getting her evening meal. What was she cooking? It made Celia sad to think of her mother alone at the table where the two of them had always sat. She wondered how Mrs. Rogers would spend the evening.

A little later Mitchell led the way to the dining-car. Celia was impressed by the array of silver and linen and the heavy trays the waiters bore so easily. She could not conceal her wonder at this traveling restaurant.

Her father ordered. He was insistent in directing that the steak should not be overdone and that the cheese must be well ripened.

Everywhere Mitchell seemed to receive the same prompt defence. Celia noted. It made him more avenging than before.

She had little to say as the meal was served. Her father ate heartily. After one or two attempts at conversation he devoted himself to the food.

Shadows lengthened on the countryside as the train sped by. When they had finished eating and were back in the parlor car dusk had fallen. There was nothing to be seen outside the windows now. Celia selected a magazine and tried to entertain herself.

She was surprised when Mitchell touched her arm.

"Almost there," he said. "Are you ready?"

"You mean we're in New York?"

"No, not yet. Have to cross the river yet. This is Jersey City. We change to the bus here."

Some of the women in the car were putting on coats and hats. Celia took the tiny vanity case from her purse and patted her nose with powder and pulled on her gloves.

The conductor's shout rang through the car.

"All right!"

The girl scrambled to her feet, followed closely behind her father in the press toward the door of the car, then across the pavement to the long line of waiting motor-cars.

"This our bus?"

"Yes, sir. Twenty-third street!" the uniformed attendant answered.

Mitchell helped Celia into the coach. "Short ride now," he said. "Be home in half an hour."

She watched with wide eyes as the coach was driven on the ferry boat. Suddenly before her loomed the horizon of New York.

"Over there," her father nodded. "That's the city."

Celia leaped forward and studied the panorama. Towers, spires and squat lower outlines darkly visible against the grey sky. Flashes of gold gleaming from myriad of windows. The dark, wide expanse of water between. Brightly lit river craft drifting by, signalling one another by moaning whistles.

"New York!" Celia breathed the words softly.

The ferry was moving now. "Like to get out and look around?" Mitchell asked.

She said that she would. Others in the coach were leaving to find places for themselves against the boat's side. The wind whistled and the girl's cheeks and unconsciously she braced herself. Mitchell named some of the more impressive buildings as they passed.

Celia barely heard his voice. She was lost in the majesty of the metropolis. Its hugeness was challenging, mysterious, stirring.

Later when they left the motor coach for a taxi cab and went whirling through crowded streets this spirit of adventure departed. New York close at hand seemed to look like any other city.

She was surprised when the cab halted.

"Here we are," said Mitchell.

Celia stepped to the pavement and looked up at the old-fashioned house. It was too dark to see the building clearly, but it was impressive in spite of taller dwellings on either side.

Slowly she climbed the steps after her father. The front door opened, letting out a blinding flood of electricity.

"All right, Edward. Take these bags, will you?"

Mitchell was speaking to the servant who had opened the door. He dismissed the taxi driver and followed Celia into the hallway.

"Mrs. Mitchell is in the drawing-room, sir," the grey-haired Edward said, pausing with the traveling cases in his arms.

"We'll go right in," Mitchell nodded toward Celia.

He led the way into a vast, gleaming room. The girl on the threshold caught a swift vision of crystal lights, mirrored mantelpiece, ornate furniture and maroon hangings. She stood quite still.

"Well, mother, we're here!"

A tall woman dressed in black silk rose from a chair across the room. She had white hair, combed back from her forehead and arranged in a twist on top of her head. She was a large woman, stiffly erect and with an air of tremendous dignity. She did not

smile, but her gaze shifted immediately from the man to Celia.

"So this is the child!"

The elderly woman's voice was sharp, high pitched. "Come nearer," she went on, and there was no doubt that she addressed Celia.

Heavily the girl moved forward.

"Yes, this is Celia," John Mitchell said. "Celia—your grandmother."

Celia put out her hand.

"How do you do?" she said in a voice that trembled.

For a full second she felt Mrs. Thomas Worthington Mitchell's scrutiny. Then the proffered hand was accepted.

"How do you do?" Mrs. Mitchell said, in the same sharp voice. "I hope you'll like your new home. Don't see that you look much like the Mitchell."

The butler's appearance in the hall doorway interrupted her words.

"Well, Edward?" Mrs. Mitchell asked. "Excuse me, ma'am. There's someone on the telephone asking for Mr. Mitchell. They said it's important."

There was an instant's pause and then Mrs. Mitchell added:

"You may kiss me, child!"

It was a startling remark. If Celia had not been tired and a little frightened, she would surely have smiled. Her grandmother's shoulders were squared back rigidly. She was as unbending as an officer on military parade. Not a trace of affection showed in the austere face.

Celia did not smile. She came forward timidly, hesitated and then placed a quick, darting kiss somewhere between her grandmother's ear and chin.

Evidently the proprieties had been observed to Mrs. Mitchell's satisfaction. She went back to her chair, motioning Celia to take a smaller one nearby. The elderly woman continued to scrutinize the girl and Celia's cheeks were crimson.

"I'm glad to find you well," Celia volunteered—and immediately felt this attempt at conversation had been unimportant.

"Really?" her grandmother said stiffly. "Never sick? I was a Reynolds, my dear, and the Reynoldses are hardy stock. Not like these nervous flutters. It was nothing to me, sitting outside the windows now. Celia selected a magazine and tried to entertain herself.

The elderly woman fanned herself violently. Just then John Mitchell reappeared.

"Anything wrong, John?" Mrs. Mitchell asked.

(To be continued)

CHAPTER XIII

Mitchell, grumbling with annoyance, strode out of the room following the servant.

Evidently the interruption irritated his mother. The elderly woman tapped her chair nervously with the old-fashioned fan in her hand and frowned as she watched him go. Then she turned to Celia.

"So you're Celia!" Mrs. Thomas Worthington Mitchell repeated. "Wouldn't have known you! No—there's not much look of the Mitchells about you. Like your mother, I suppose. Humph!"

The exclamation came explosively. There was an instant's pause and then Mrs. Mitchell added:

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## SIDE GLANCES By George Clark



"Young lady, just why is this clock 2 cents more than I paid for the same dinner last week?"

## SISTER MARY'S KITCHEN

By SISTER MARY

Some time ago dried peas, beans and lentils held a proud position among foods. These foods, classed as "legumes," were a popular meat substitute. While all are rich in protein, beans were more commonly used and gained the distinction of being known as the "poor man's meat."

Now with the realization that a great difference exists in the nutritive value of proteins from different sources, legumes no longer are considered an adequate substitute for meat. There is some question whether this is due entirely to a poor quality of protein or in part to something in the structure of the beans which hinders the digestion of the bean protein.

Certain it is that the protein found in dried beans, peas and lentils is an "incomplete" protein which is lacking in those substances necessary for growth and health. So when legumes are wanted for a meat substitute, they should be prepared with other proteins to be rich in "complete" proteins.

Other valuable contents

These characteristics are mentioned not with the intention of discouraging the use of these foods, but to give mothers a clearer understanding of the actual value of legumes in the diet.

Quite aside from their protein content, legumes furnish iron and phosphorus in worthwhile quantities. Both these mineral constituents are of great importance for body growth and repair and make legumes a valuable food.

Peas and beans also contain much starch which must be carefully considered when planning meals.

Because legumes are mild in flavor, they are more appetizing if combined with highly flavored foods and made savory with clever seasoning. Tomato sauce and catsup have long been favorite accompaniments with beans.

Long, slow cooking is imperative to soften the tough fibre and make them palatable. When served to small children, they should be rubbed through a sieve to remove the coarse outer covering which is apt to irritate the delicate tissues of a child's stomach.

The following recipe for dried peas will serve four persons. It can be used in place of potatoes or any starch which must be carefully considered when planning meals.

One and one-half cups dried peas, 4 cups cold water, 4 thin slices bacon, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper, 1 medium sized onion.

Pick over and thoroughly wash peas. Soak over night or for several hours in cold water to more than cover. Drain and put into kettle with fresh water. Bring to the boiling point and let simmer until soft. Stir occasionally to prevent sticking. When tender rub through ricer. Season with sugar, salt and pepper, adding a little hot milk to make of the consistency of mashed potatoes. Pile lightly into a hot serving dish. Cut bacon in tiny pieces and cook in frying pan over a low fire—five to ten minutes—until bacon is crisp and onion is tender. Pour bacon fat with onion and onion over peas and serve very hot.

TO-MORROW'S MENU

Breakfast: Baked apples, cereal, cream, French toast, syrup, milk, coffee.

Luncheon: Cream of bean soup, egg sandwiches, grapes, juice, chocolate cake.

Dinner: Braised pork chops, scalloped sweet potatoes and apples, tomato cabbage, stuffed pepper ring salad, apricot whip, milk, coffee.

THE VICTORIA PRESBYTERIAL W.M.S. TO HOLD ANNUAL SESSION

Victoria Presbyterian to Meet at St. Andrew's Church Next Week

The Victoria Presbyterian W.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church will hold their annual meeting in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Church Tuesday and Wednesday next. The opening service will be held at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening when Miss Lamont, field worker, will give an address.

There will be two sessions on Wednesday at 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. for business, and reports and the election of officers. Mrs. Ledingham of Vancouver, president of the Provincial W.M.S., will be present and take part in the afternoon meeting. Miss Lamont will also have a place on the programme.

Arrangements have been made for lunch to be served at the Y.W.C.A. during the mid-day intermission.

## Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 277 MAY 1870.

## Another Radio Sensation! 15 King Radios

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## Radio Highlights

LILY PONS TO SING TO-MORROW AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

12.00 noon—New York Philharmonic, Ossip Gabrilowitch, of the Detroit Symphony, as guest conductor.

1.30 p.m.—Gunnar Johansen, young Danish pianist, just returned from European concert tour, in classical programme—RGO.

2.30 p.m.—Lily Pons, sensational French soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, on General Electric Circle K&K.

6.00 p.m.—Milwaukee Legion Band, foremost legion band in United States, in concert—KOMO.

9.30 p.m.—Donald Davis, first prize winner in Atwater Kent radio auditions a few years ago, as featured soloist—KOMO.

1.15 p.m.—Hello, Europe, Columbia's headlines, greeting the countries across the seas—KVI.

KJR, SEATTLE

4.15 p.m.—Rhythm Vendors.

4.45 p.m.—Cecil and Sally.

5 p.m.—Ballet—KOMO.

7.15 p.m.—States Hot-Braze Orchestra.

8.15 p.m.—Quartet—KOMO.

9.30 p.m.—Vocalists and his orchestra.

9 p.m.—Dream Singer.

10 p.m.—Earl Burnett's Orchestra from Los Angeles.

10.30 a.m.—Whispering Strings.

9 a.m.—Organ concert.

9.30 a.m.—Major Bowes Capitol Theatre programme.

9.30 a.m.—Balkan Mountain Men.

10 a.m.—Non-sectarian church services.

11 a.m.—Bible stories.

12 noon—Salon orchestra.

2.30 p.m.—Lily Pons.

3 p.m.—National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

4.30 p.m.—Musical Merry-go-round.

5 p.m.—Sunday Concert.

6.45 a.m.—Organ concert.

11.45 a.m.—Mel Peterson, crooner.

12.30 a.m.—Instrumental ensemble.

2.15 p.m.—Swanes Serenaders.

2.45 p.m.—Julius.

3 p.m.—Five-piece string ensemble.

4.30 p.m.—Lerner-Harris Orchestra.

KOMO, SEATTLE

7 p.m.—Walter Winchell, with Anson Weeks' Orchestra.

8 p.m.—Amos 'n' Andy.

11.15 p.m.—Variety Vagabonds.

To-morrow

9 a.m.—Piano music.

10.15 a.m.—NBC Symphony Hour, with Walter Damrosch.

11.15 a.m.—Morning service.

12.15 p.m.—National Youth Conference.

12.30 a.m.—Dr. Parker Cadman.

1.45 p.m.—Gunnar Johansen, pianist.

2 p.m.—Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

3 p.m.—Radio Education programme.

4.15 p.m.—Soft Parker's Neighbors.

10 p.m.—News flashes.

## CFCT, VICTORIA

To-night

8 p.m.—Modern Melodies.

8.30 p.m.—The Sunset Hour.

9.30 p.m.—Bert Zala, pianist.

9.45 p.m.—Variety programme.

9 p.m.—Crystal Garden Orchestra.

To-morrow

10.30 a.m.—The Watch Tower.

10.45 a.m.—Musical Miniature.

11 a.m.—Christ Church Cathedral.

9 p.m.—Sunday Evening Concert.

7.30 p.m.—Christ Church Cathedral.

To-morrow

8 a.m.—"Good-morning."

8.15 a.m.—Timely topics, Dr. Davies.

8.30 a.m.—Request programme.

10.15 a.m.—Shopping with Susette.

11.30 a.m.—Frank Tugman, tenor.

11.30 a.m.—Bert Zala, pianist.

11.45 a.m.—Request music.

12 noon—Melody Time.

12.15 p.m.—Melody Time.

12.30 p.m.—Musical miniature.

Monday

9 a.m.—Don Bigelow and his orchestra.

11 a.m.—Library of Congress chamber music.

12.30 p.m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra.

1.15 p.m.—"Hello, Europe," Columbia's headlines greeting the nations across the seas.

Monday

8 a.m.—Equinault Chapter—The meeting of the Mary Croft Equinault Chapter I.O.O.F. will be held on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the municipal rooms, 202 Union Bank Building.

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## Ask Secrecy For Wedding Plans To Save Brides' Job

Boston, Mass., Jan. 9.—Hard times have taken a new angle, it was learned at the Cambridge city clerk's office where an increasing number of requests to keep marriage plans secret have been received.

Many brides-to-be fear they will lose their jobs if their employers hear of the marriages. Consequently the intention records are plentifully marked with the notation: "Please do not publish."

—By WILLIAM

## OUT OUR WAY



OUTSIDE INTERESTS.

REK. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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How Bright and Full of Energy This Boy Looks! He Keeps His Face and Hands Clean and Healthy with Cuticura Soap

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Patterson, newly decorated, up-to-date  
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anywhere; partly furnished. State  
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Full cement basement with space for  
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stairs, nice room upstairs which is plastered,  
has clothes cupboard and two windows which  
keep room cool in summer. Hardwood floors  
in hall living and dining rooms; other floors  
No. 1 edge grain. Open fireplace in living-  
room; lovely front and rear porches. Three-  
separate toilet. Garage and cement drive.  
Dining-room has view of mountains. Wired  
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fence and neat-appearing fence at front.  
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This has an appeal not found in the modern  
stucco home. Semi-bungalow design with  
drawing-room, beamed ceilings and large  
open fireplace, casement windows, dining-  
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pass pantry. Upstairs are three fine bed-  
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sea and mountains. Separate bath and  
toilet. Full cement basement with tubs and  
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Corner lot. Moderate taxes. The  
whole is in excellent condition, but for  
family reasons is offered for sale at a  
price sacrifice in the word \$3,850. Grant  
& Holden Ltd., 204 Fort St., phone 1742.**

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D. H. Hale contractor, Fort and Stadacona.

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Well situated near Sir James Douglas School,  
four-room bungalow standing on a high,  
choice quarter-acre lot. Basement, chicken  
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Take a look at the outside,  
then ask us to show you through this  
modern five-room bungalow; good condition  
inside, needs paint outside. BUT AT THE  
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IN FAIRFIELD DISTRICT

\$925

Well situated near Sir James Douglas School,

use \$1000 lot. All good rock and soil.

Easy terms as low as \$5 per month.

N.B.—If all cash, owner would build home

for purchaser and accept payment in

monthly installments. This is an unusual opportunity to make a

start towards that home of your own.

EWINGTON &amp; MUSGRAVE LTD.

840 Fort Street

Established 1863

\$3350 cash, balance on easy monthly payments.

will buy a well-built six-room single

bungalow, contains three bedrooms, three

fireplaces in dining and sitting room, three

piece bathroom, solid cement foundation,

cement basement, etc.

Price \$2250

Five acres of good land, two and one-half

of which are under cultivation, orchard, etc.

Five-room bungalow in very fair condition.

The property is highly situated with a view

of the water. Price \$2500 on easy

terms.

B.C. LAND AND INVESTMENT

AGENCY LTD.

922 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

G4115-6

EXCHANGE—15 ACRES SEAFRONT, OWN

bay and beach, about 50 acres cleared,

balance good timber and arbutus shade

trees. Four-room bungalow. Will exchange

for Oak Bay Bungalow.

BRANDON INVESTMENT CO. LTD.

Central Bldg. Phone G4121

## OAK BAY BUNGALOW

This is a new stucco bungalow, built one

year of excellent construction and very

compact plan, containing five rooms and

hall. It is in a quiet location in Oak

Bay and quite handy to the new HIGH

SCHOOL. There is full-size basement with

excellent heating plant and garage room for

two cars. The tenant has recently vacated

this little place, and it is now ready for

immediate occupancy, even to "turn-in"

on the kitchen floor. The owner, who has

other properties, does not wish to keep

this and has instructed us to sell for

\$4000

(Terms will be given; taxes only \$45)

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Real Estate Dept.

E4126 After hours, G4018

LEE, PARSONS &amp; CO. LTD.

1222 Broad Street

## OAK BAY

\$3700

NEW STUCCO BUNGALOW WITH ALL

latest improvements; also light fixtures;

full cement basement; garage. Lot with

good garden soil and situated close to the

beach.

MEHAREY, ROE &amp; CO. LTD.

624 Fort St., cor. Broad St. Phone E1187

## JUST COMPLETED

PRETTY STUCCO BUNGALOW, surrounded

by fine oak, 10-acre lot, hardwood

floors; garage. Nicely located with attractive

view of surroundings. Two-mile circle.

\$3750

With \$500 down

MACNICOL &amp; CO. LTD.

704 Yates St. E9322 and E9397

THE PASSPORT TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP

—Home ownership. Buy now.

## PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE

**EXCHANGE—LARGE HOUSE, BATH-  
room, pantry, basement, furnace; four  
acres berries, fruit trees, etc. Garage  
chicken houses; within four-mile circle. For  
house, closer in. Box 659. Times. 659-2-9**

## PROPERTY WANTED

**WANTED—50 ACRES OR MORE GOOD  
land, with timber and running stream.  
What offers? Box 665, Times. 665-1-8**

## FRUIT AND FARMLANDS

**FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR RENT, FOUR  
rooms, outbuildings; near school, \$17.50  
per week. Box 665, Times. 665-1-8**

## Business Opportunities

**FOR SALE—WELL-ESTABLISHED, FULLY  
equipped bakery. A snap. Box 6145  
Times. 6145-1-7**

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**TO CLOSE ESTATE—MUST SELL TWO  
revenue-producing apartment houses.  
Well located. Always rented. \$14,500 or of-  
fer. Box 5709, Times. 5709-1-7**

## DUTCH COLONIAL

Three years old, beautiful setting  
among trees, wide, hospitable door  
and windows; living-room 30x19;  
spacious hall, morning room,  
4 bedrooms, hot water heating,  
owner has larger home and says  
"Sell."

PRICE

\$4560

No Agents

Reply to Suite 1, 804 Fort St., or Post

Office Box 874, City

## Victoria Homes &amp; Gardens Limited

Col. B. de Mossin

629 Fort Street E4104

## Bargains Outside Town

Large Lot and Cabin, \$375

New Stucco, Mt. Tolmie

Five rooms, just finished.

Garage and a bargain. \$2150

2 1/2 Acres, Gordon Head

Good buildings, warm shack, large

chicken house, garage.

Logans. \$1350

Brand New Home, 4 Rooms

Flush toilet. Fine high, secluded situa-

tion; eight minutes walk to bus. Half

cash, \$10 monthly. A bargain.

\$1250

PEMERTON &amp; SON

625 Fort Street G4134

## Corporation of the Township

of Esquimalt.

## ASSESSMENT 1932

Assessment notices have been mailed to

all persons whose names appear on the

assessment of the above Corporation for

the year 1932. Any person entitled to a

notice of assessment who has not re-

ceived same should communicate at once

with the undersigned.

G. H. FULLEN, Assessor.

Corporation of the Township of Esquimalt.

## MUNICIPALITY OF OAK BAY

## PUBLIC MEETING

Thursday, January 14, 1932

At 8 p.m.

## MUNICIPAL HALL

The Reeve and Candidates Will

Address the Meeting

## Funeral Notice

The funeral of Comrade H. L. Robertson

will take place at Holy Trinity Church,

Sooke, on Monday afternoon next at 2 p.m.

Members of Britannia Branch, Canadian

Legion, B.E.L., are requested to attend.

McClay &amp; Co.

Auctioneers

## Highly Important

## GENUINE

## PERSIAN

## RUG

## AUCTION

In Our Auction Galleries, Corner Pan-

dora and Blanshard Streets

Tuesday and Wednesday

at 2 p.m.

We take pleasure in intimating to Col-

lectors of Fine Rugs this exceptional

opportunity to view and secure some

of these Gorgeous Antique and Semi-

Antique Hand-woven Rugs from

Ispahan, Persia, and including part

of the wonderful "Mayeri Collection."

It is only owing to the low price of

silver and at all possible to have this

opportunity to have such a magnificent

collection come under the hammer.

Such Rugs as these are as a rule only

found in the homes of the wealthy

or in Exhibition Collections. Mr. Mayeri

guarantees every Rug as genuine hand-

woven and of vegetable dyes, and en-

tirely different from the usual com-

mercial factory made aniline dye rugs,

and he will be in attendance all day

Monday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. to ex-

plain the symbols and motifs of the

different tribes and districts weaving

the combination of colors, hallowed by

age and being a positive delight to the

cultured eye.

McClay &amp; Co. AUCTIONEERS

(Established Over 100 Years)

MANY HAPPY  
RETURNERS

## SATURDAY, JANUARY 9

Mary Burt Newman, 622 Mon-  
treal Street, Victoria (11).  
Bernice Brydges, 124 Bushby  
Street, Victoria (10).  
Ronald Smith, 1382 Begbie  
Street, Victoria (9).

## SUNDAY, JANUARY 10

Doreen Douglas, 1329 Esqui-  
malt Road, Victoria (8).  
Beryl Emery, 149 Croft Street,  
Victoria (8).  
Howard Arnold Painter, 1220  
Style Street, Victoria (8).  
Allan Douglas MacLachlan,  
635 Wilson Street, Victoria (4).  
Honora June Pellow, 1700  
First Street, Victoria (4).  
Victoria May Hughes, 3426  
Bethune Avenue, Victoria (1).

## Daily Health Service

Disease Attacks Finger Nails,  
Causing Them To Fall Off

Average Finger Nail Is Best Left Alone

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

There are certain conditions of work  
in which the finger nails are destroyed.  
They separate from the nail beds and  
come off. Most of these cases seem to  
occur in laundry workers.

One woman reported that her nails  
came off following the use of a patent  
washing powder consisting largely  
of soda. Several women lost their  
nails following occupation in a po-

sition which involved washing the  
paste from labeled bottles. An investi-  
gation indicated that new employees  
who were apparently healthy developed  
black spots under their finger nails  
within forty-eight hours after begin-

ning work. Within a few days the  
nails came loose from their nail beds  
and fell off. The nails grew in again  
in from four to six months.

Of course, it is fairly simple for  
anyone who has a tendency to soften-  
ing and destruction of the nails to  
be associated with the occupation in which  
they happen to be employed to prevent  
this disturbance by wearing rubber

gloves while at work. More and more  
it is being learned that the skin may  
be extremely sensitive to various  
chemical ingredients in certain cases,  
and that in such cases, even though  
the majority of people do not have any  
trouble, a few people who are espe-

cially sensitive will suffer irritations and  
even the loss of tissue following ex-

posure. The finger nail is a fairly resistant  
tissue, consisting mostly of keratin.  
Ordinary care includes protection of  
hangnails forming at the edges, the  
proper use of antiseptics to prevent in-

fection, and a sufficient amount of oil  
or grease to keep the tissue fairly soft  
and viable.

To-day manicuring has become a  
profession in which the competence  
of the worker varies greatly from the  
poorest to the best. The average  
woman can take care of her own nails

satisfactorily with a small amount of  
attention each day. This does not

mean the dyeing and the other fash-

ionable trappings indulged in by pro-

fessional manicurists. The average fin-

ger nail does quite well if left largely

alone. Manipulations with drugs,  
chemicals and unknown cosmetics to  
meet the needs of fashion are respon-

sible for a considerable amount of  
annoyance and illness.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page 4)

I would suggest that unemployed  
insurance be tried. England and Ger-  
many are using it, and though it is  
not a solution of the unemployment  
problem, it is beyond doubt the best  
method in use up to the present time.

I am sure that working men would  
not object to paying 20 cents, or pos-  
sibly a little more, of their weekly  
earnings for that purpose. It is cer-

tain that any plan will be abused by  
a few but that is no reason why many  
should suffer.

Under this system when a man loses  
his job he will be in receipt of a  
weekly pay that is truly due to him  
without feeling that he is a bum and

a millstone hung on the taxpayer's  
neck. Also the unfortunate one who  
loses his job can stay near his home  
or at least somewhere close to civiliza-

tion, where if there is any work to be  
had he has a chance to get it. And  
surely this system will remove a por-

tion of the load from the already over-

burdened taxpayer.

If we are going to continue to fol-

low Mr. Bennett's plan of borrowing  
a hundred millions or more each year  
to hand out to a bunch of political

hooners in the guise of relieving unem-

ployment, the present high taxation  
will seem very small in the near future.

Of course, I realize that anyone who  
does any bettering in this beautiful land  
of freedom is soon taught a severe and  
lasting lesson. I am neither a Com-

munist nor an agitator, nor yet do I  
cling to the teachings of Socialism. I  
am merely advancing an opinion that  
I feel will make things easier for every-

one in these troublous times.

We have in a sense been treated well  
and fairly in these camps. It is the  
idea of an internment camp way out  
in the sticks that is not so not, miles  
away from anywhere where we might

have even the remotest chance of  
securing employment or of bettering  
our present condition in the slightest

degree. Anyone who thinks this is not the  
case I am sure would be given an  
opportunity to try it out for himself.

Hope that you see fit to publish  
this letter in your paper. I remain  
ONE AT THE CAMP.

Other Point Camp, via Sooke, B.C.,  
January 7, 1932.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**HORIZONTAL**  
1 Of what coun-  
try is Niceto  
Zamorra presi-  
dent?  
5 The tomb of  
what presi-  
dent is in New  
York City?  
9 Street car.  
11 Portion of a  
house.  
12 Road.  
14 Narrative  
poem.  
16 Weathercock.  
17 South Amer-  
ica.  
18 To annoy.  
20 Brushlike.  
22 Cot.  
23 Shred of  
waste silk.  
25 Pitcher.  
26 Bill's fare.  
27 Harmonies  
in color.  
29 Pig pen.  
30 Purple flower-  
ing shrub.  
31 Judicial writ.  
32 Staid.

**VERTICAL**  
3 Pro rata.  
5 Corners.  
7 Runner.  
8 Preposition.  
9 Anger.  
10 Dozes.  
11 Departed.  
12 Eggs of fishes.  
13 Verb.  
14 Slendered.  
15 Small rodents.  
16 Those who de-  
sert their de-  
party in  
51 Upon.  
52 Dye.

**YESTERDAY'S ANSWER**  
1 Alpha.  
2 Sore.  
3 Ama.  
4 Leave.  
5 Item.  
6 Twins.  
7 Stem.  
8 Ass.  
9 Pension.  
10 Art.  
11 Iced.  
12 S.  
13 Oise.  
14 Edit.  
15 Pin.  
16 Thor.  
17 Wen.  
18 Beset.  
19 Lemu.  
20 Ends.  
21 Ass.  
22 Base.  
23 Item.  
24 Furs.  
25 Ho.  
26 Reappears.  
27 How.  
28 Alas.  
29 Drapers.  
30 Do.  
31 Rins.  
32 Nil.  
33 Antise.  
34 Loped.

YOUNG ACTOR  
IN NEW ROLE  
AT DOMINION

J. Cooper, Who Starred in  
"Skippy" Has Leading Role  
in "Sooky," Opening To-day



**ESTABLISHED 1885**

**SHOE SPECIALS**

50 PAIR LADIES' ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES. \$7.85  
Values \$12.00 and \$14.00. Now Broken Lines in Black and Brown

116 PAIR LADIES' ENNA JETTICK SHOES. \$5.95  
Shoe lines, all colors

512 PAIR MEN'S WORK BOOTS. \$2.95  
Per pair

95 PAIR LADIES' SHOES. \$3.95  
Values up to \$10.00

**MAYNARD'S SHOE STORE**  
649 Yates Street Phone G 6514

**WHERE MOST PEOPLE TRADE**

**RED TOP CABS**

Have gained a reputation for reliability and economy.  
First One-third Mile, 10¢; Extra One-third Miles, 5¢  
Pay only while actually riding in cab.

**CITY AND MUNICIPALITIES** PHONE E 4432

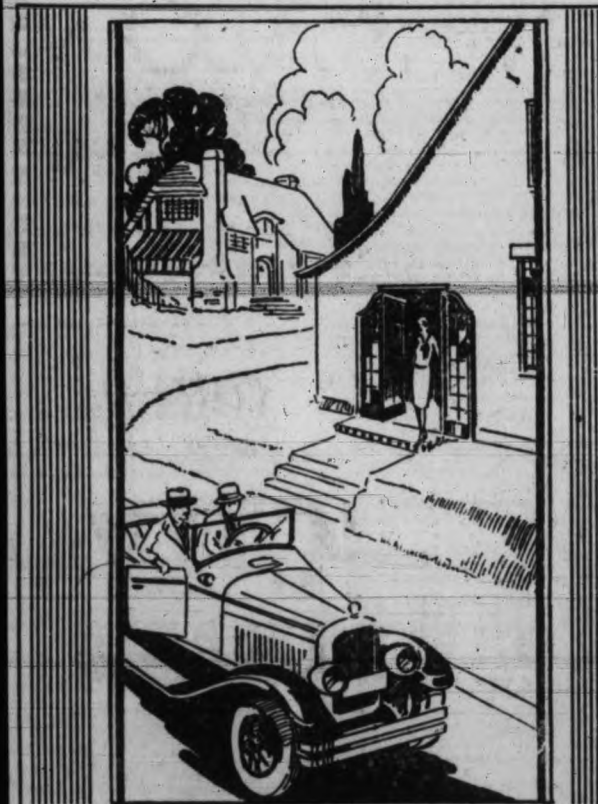
## OBITUARY

Mrs. Elizabeth Georgiana Thornton, wife of E. M. Thornton of 2545 Cadboro Bay Road, passed away at the Jubilee Hospital yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. She was born in Perth County, Ontario, and had been a resident of Victoria for five years. She is survived by her husband; one brother, William Humphries of Ontario, and one sister, Dorothy, in Ontario. The remains are being held at the funeral home of J. H. Fraser, 1201 Nelson Street, and funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Funeral services for John Frederick Duggan were held this morning at 11:15 o'clock at the funeral home of J. H. Fraser, 1201 Nelson Street, in the presence of many friends. The pallbearers, all members of the Tuberculosis Veterans' Association, included: J. Mullins, P. Roach, F. Banks, J. Humber, D. Mackay and A. Thrippier.

## Over

in the For Sale columns of the Want Ad Section is a classification "Dogs, Cats and Pets," in which pups, parrots, kittens, goldfish, and canaries can be advertised for sale. Phone your pet ad NOW and get results.



## In Victoria's Best Residential Districts

Homes and property are selling at the lowest prices in 15 years

Consult the Real Estate Agents Advertising in The Times Classified Pages

## NEWS IN BRIEF

A special meeting of the general executive of the Saanich Welfare Association will be held at the Health Centre, Granville Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Lyle Telford of Vancouver will speak to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Labor Hall, Courtney Street. His subject will be, "Money and the Present Crisis."

The Navy League Chapter, I.O.D.E., will hold its January meeting on Thursday at 2:45 o'clock at the quarters, Union Building. An important business will be under discussion, all members are urged to attend.

A number of bright, new fifty-cent pieces, made of lead, are being circulated in Victoria, according to reports. The pieces are of the same size as any shining fifty-cent pieces they might be given.

Two hams and a quantity of butter were stolen by thieves who entered the Saanich Meat Market at Saanichton yesterday, according to a report to police. The shop is owned by L. J. North, Mount Newton Cross Road.

The National Unemployed Workers' Association will hold a forum in their hall, 1415 Broad Street, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. Bradley of Vancouver will speak on Section 98 of the Criminal Code.

An illustrated lecture on the "Forbidden Plateau" will be given by C. L. Harrison at the regular monthly meeting of the Quadra Parent-Teacher Association in the auditorium of the school on Monday evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. After the lecture a business meeting will be held.

Following the 50 per cent cut in the grant for the University of British Columbia, the university will come to Victoria soon to interview Hon. Joshua Hinchcliffe, Minister of Education. They will submit a statement to the minister setting out proposals.

An illustrated lecture on the Lambeth Conference will be given in the Memorial Hall Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Rt. Rev. G. E. Lloyd, former Bishop of Saskatchewan, will show the slides for the first time in Victoria. The Bishop of Columbia will occupy the chair.

First aid classes for the St. John Ambulance certificates may be inaugurated at Victoria College if enough students sign up for the course. A notice of six weekly lectures was posted at the college board yesterday. The lectures will be given by a local medical doctor who will also act as supervisor in the practical work.

F. R. Wells will lead the Victoria branch of the Amputations Association of the Great War, as the result of elections at the annual meeting Thursday evening. Other officers include C. W. Dawson, first vice-president; C. Ockenden, second vice-president; J. Davey, secretary-treasurer; A. Sutcliffe, A. H. Horne, E. Tucker, H. Riches and G. Ockwell, executive committee.

A meeting of the North Saanich Little Theatre Association was held in St. Augustine's Hall, Deep Cove, on Wednesday. A letter from the organizing secretary of the drama festival was read, in which the association was asked to disclose the name of the play which it intended to produce. As a number of the members were unable to be present at this meeting, it was arranged to hold an open meeting on January 13.

Public meetings for discussion of Saanich affairs have been called by the municipal council as follows: Ward One, St. Luke's Hall, January 12; Ward Two, St. Mark's Hall, January 11; Ward Three, Gordon Head Hall, January 12; Ward Four, Marigold Hall, January 15; Ward Five, Royal Oak Hall, January 14; Ward Six, Hastings Temperance Hall, January 14, and Ward Seven, Tillamook School, on January 13, and Community Hall, January 15. All meetings will be held at 8 o'clock.

Services to-morrow at the Spiritual Science Temple, 1414 Douglas Street, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Mrs. Jameson of Vancouver will speak. This Sunday will be devoted to messages. Mr. Blackett speaking only for a few minutes. On Monday at 8 o'clock the weekly message circle will be held, and on Tuesday Mrs. Jameson will donate her services to the activities of the branch during the last year, each report being enthusiastically received by the members present.

After hearing in the Supreme Court the action of Clarabel Evangeline Crowther Walls against Poulton Theodore Walls, her husband, for possession of their child, following their separation agreement, ended with Mr. Justice Gregory awarding custody of the child to the sisters of Mr. Walls, as urged to the court by Richard Lowe, counsel for the husband. H. A. Maclean, K.C., and W. A. Brethour conducted the case for Mrs. Walls and her parents. The justice made an additional ruling that Mrs. Walls and her parents may have frequent access to the child.

The officers of six adult Courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters were installed at a joint installation ceremony, District Deputy Sister I. Denyer of Vancouver and District A.O.F. was installing officer, assisted by other district officers. H. Callow, district chief ranger, attended. During the evening Past District Chief Rangers Jewels were presented to J. Whan, Junior P.D. CR. of Duncan, and R. W. Tunn, district secretary, by Brother J. Smith, P.D.C.R. At the conclusion the meeting all adjourned to the banquet hall.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Western Canada Livestock Union will be held in Vancouver at the Vancouver Hotel on February 24, 25 and 26. The executive will meet on February 24 and the opening session will be held on the same evening at 8 o'clock. This will be a strictly business convention dealing with the most important matters in the livestock industry. The programme is being prepared and improvements and changes are contemplated. Every delegate should come prepared to make constructive contribution to the many problems facing the livestock industry at the present time.

## YOUNG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA MAKES SPLENDID DEBUT

Junior Musicians, Under Harold Taylor's Direction, Give Excellent Performance

Big Audience Greeted Them at High School Yesterday Evening

By G. J. D.

A splendid performance! This was the unanimous expression of those who were present to greet the first of the Victoria Junior Symphony Orchestra at the Victoria High School auditorium yesterday evening.

In the arrival of this young body of real music students, is the beginning of one of the most important musical movements of the city's brilliant art traditions. And what is more, the orchestra has the attention and support of several of the city's promising citizens, some of whom act as its executive officers.

Mr. Beatty, in introducing Mr. Taylor to the audience, particularly thanked all those who had contributed to and assisted in the formation of the orchestra, and wished every success to the movement and hoped the citizens generally would give it their utmost consideration.

It was clear at the very first that these present were prepared to be considerate and encouraging, and to give the young performers a welcome. The enthusiastic applause that followed each of the twelve numbers, was a very large attendance of friends, and the orchestra's appreciation and delight.

It was obvious there were those who can hardly be expected to do exact individual justice to themselves or to their "score" but in their very keenness and enthusiasm, they must sooner or later be occupying the higher seats of their orchestra. Naturally perfection is not now expected, but the efforts are required and all young instrumentalists of the city must regard the Junior Symphony Orchestra as a recruiting ground, a rendezvous for the study of the musical branch of the art, symphonic music.

In the fifty or more members, the string selection, with the unusually large number of tenors, numbers and basses, is already quite sufficient in tone and execution. No doubt in time some irregularities in the art of bowing will be overcome. The orchestra is fortunate to have at its disposal some excellent material in its young flautist, oboists and bassoon player. The brass section, first horn, trumpet and trombone being quite efficient, and the tympani capitally played.

THE PROGRAMME

The programme opened with Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" and "The Priests," and concluded with Drigo's "Les Millions des Harlequin," the former, in spite of an eagerness in tempo, proving on the whole, a number one. The second number, Bach-Gounod's "Meditation," with Phyllis Dilworth at the piano, was an excellent example of the orchestra's good work. The third number, "Schumann's 'Liebe' (Lincke), proved the quality of the wood-wind section.

Its most ambitious effort was, of course, the Haydn Symphony No. 104 (London), set of twelve symphonies Haydn especially wrote for his London manager, known as the "Salomon Series," hence the name. The orchestra, under the direction of its best, and won the indisputable favor of the audience.

Of the symphony, the beautiful Andante, the graceful Minuet, and the final mazy Allegro Spirito, the second movement, the Allegro, was the finest achievement of the evening. This has admirable symphonic proportions, and the players, especially the woodwinds, enjoyed the beautiful music. It was greeted with tremendous applause.

ENSEMBLE NUMBERS AND SOLOS

In the ensemble and solo numbers there were many of the players who showed special talent in their respective instruments, and each ensemble and solo merited the rounds of applause that greeted them. In order these were: A quartette of cellos played by Carl Benn, Agnes Dennist, Margaret Pringle and William Muncey; a well executed horn solo, "La Pol" (Gottmann), also a well played bass solo by the same quartette.

Both young performers in instruments difficult in good tone production; the quartette, "Allegro non troppo" (Rhinberger), by violin, Henry Bravin, viola, Carl Benn, cello, and Edwin Bucklin, piano, was a nice bit of ensemble playing, and was one of the outstanding numbers for which the conductor, "cellist himself played the 'cello, was the trio "Molto Allegro," by Mendelssohn, the violin being played by Constance Lang, and the piano by Besie Crowther.

VOCAL SOLOIST

The vocal soloist on the occasion was Ogretta McNeill, who in her two songs, "Rain" (Curran) and "The Little Shepherd's Song" (Winter Watts), again proved her clear, sweet, clear voice, splendid vocal efforts, and undoubted musicianship. She was ably supported at the piano by Miss Dorothy Morton.

TWO HURT IN TRAFFIC MISHAPS

Mrs. E. Wilcox, October Mansion and Charles Bremner, 904 Rossell Street, received minor injuries in traffic accidents yesterday evening.

Mrs. Wilcox sustained leg bruises when she was cleared over the curb street which involved a car driven by C. McRae Jr., Cedar Hill Road. Mr. Bremner was badly shaken up when his bicycle was in collision with a car driven by John McKay, 1919 North Park Street, at the intersection of Government and Johnson Streets.

## Anderson Gets Liberty on Bail

John A. Anderson, former head of the British Columbia Government's free textbook branch of the Department of Education, committed for trial for alleged peculations of department cash running over a number of years, has been freed by Mr. Justice Gregory on bail of \$5,000 on his own recognizance and \$1,000 each on two other sureties.

He will come up at the spring assizes for trial. W. H. Bullock-Webster has charge of the defence.

According to an announcement by Hon. Joshua Hinchcliffe, Minister of Education, Mr. Anderson has been suspended from the department pending the outcome of the trial.

## MRS. F. A. GOWEN DIES FOLLOWING LONG ILLNESS

Well-known Resident Was With Angus Campbell's Ltd. Twenty-six Years

Came to Victoria With Parents as Girl of Twelve in 1889 From England

After a lingering illness of two and a half years' duration, Mrs. Elizabeth Gowen, wife of F. A. Gowen, of 1821 Jubilee Avenue, passed away at midnight at the family residence, aged fifty-three years. Mrs. Gowen had resided in Victoria for forty-one years and during her many years in business made a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, who will learn with sincere regret of her untimely death.

A native of Cornwall, England, Mrs. Gowen came to Victoria at the age of twelve with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell, who she met and attended the local schools and started her business career as a saleswoman with the now defunct firm of the Hutchison Dry Goods Company at this time.

She succeeded in her very keenness and enthusiasm, they must sooner or later be occupying the higher seats of their orchestra. Naturally perfection is not now expected, but the efforts are required and all young instrumentalists of the city must regard the Junior Symphony Orchestra as a recruiting ground, a rendezvous for the study of the musical branch of the art, symphonic music.

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Of the symphony, the beautiful Andante, the graceful Minuet, and the final mazy Allegro Spirito, the second movement, the Allegro, was the finest achievement of the evening. This has admirable symphonic proportions, and the players, especially the woodwinds, enjoyed the beautiful music. It was greeted with tremendous applause.

ENSEMBLE NUMBERS AND SOLOS

In the ensemble and solo numbers there were many of the players who showed special talent in their respective instruments, and each ensemble and solo merited the rounds of applause that greeted them. In order these were: A quartette of cellos played by Carl Benn, Agnes Dennist, Margaret Pringle and William Muncey; a well executed horn solo, "La Pol" (Gottmann), also a well played bass solo by the same quartette.

Both young performers in instruments difficult in good tone production; the quartette, "Allegro non troppo" (Rhinberger), by violin, Henry Bravin, viola, Carl Benn, cello, and Edwin Bucklin, piano, was a nice bit of ensemble playing, and was one of the outstanding numbers for which the conductor, "cellist himself played the 'cello, was the trio "Molto Allegro," by Mendelssohn, the violin being played by Constance Lang, and the piano by Besie Crowther.

VOCAL SOLOIST

The vocal soloist on the occasion was Ogretta McNeill, who in her two songs, "Rain" (Curran) and "The Little Shepherd's Song" (Winter Watts), again proved her clear, sweet, clear voice, splendid vocal efforts, and undoubted musicianship. She was ably supported at the piano by Miss Dorothy Morton.

TWO HURT IN TRAFFIC MISHAPS

Mrs. E. Wilcox, October Mansion and Charles Bremner, 904 Rossell Street, received minor injuries in traffic accidents yesterday evening.

Mrs. Wilcox sustained leg bruises when she was cleared over the curb street which involved a car driven by C. McRae Jr., Cedar Hill Road. Mr. Bremner was badly shaken up when his bicycle was in collision with a car driven by John McKay, 1919 North Park Street, at the intersection of Government and Johnson Streets.

ROY PENDRAY FUNERAL SET FOR MONDAY

Remains of Well-known Victorians to Be Brought Here From Calgary

Popular Native Son Was Prairie Manager of B. A. Paint Company

Funeral services for Roy Pendray, who passed away in Calgary, yesterday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock, will be held at the funeral home of J. H. Fraser, 1201 Nelson Street, on Monday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock, commencing at 2:15 o'clock. Interment will be in the family plot in Ross Bay cemetery.

Mr. Pendray was born in Victoria in September, 1880, youngest son of the late William J. Pendray and Mrs. Pendray of Belleville Street. He received his early education at the South Fork and Victoria High Schools, and on leaving school entered the family firm, the British American Paint Company. After spending some time here he was appointed manager of the paint division of the firm, having charge of the Calgary, Regina and Edmonton branches, with headquarters at Calgary. He was also a director of the firm.

## FEDERAL LAXITY BLOCKS SAANICH RELIEF SCHEMES

Reeve Crouch Tells Big Meeting Why Unemployment Plans Halted

Rev. M. W. J. Bruce Asserts Reeve Responsible For Lessened Federal Grants

How the vacillations of the Dominion Government had disrupted the unemployment relief programme of Saanich, and a recital of the difficulties experienced by Saanich in collecting even a small part of the debt owing by the provincial government, were related by Reeve William Crouch to a capacity audience of Ward Seven residents yesterday evening at Tillamook School.

The programme of works originally authorized had been \$128,000, and written assurances were given that the amount would be forthcoming, the Reeve said. The programme had been sliced step by step, until finally only \$47,500 remained approved, that stage being attained before Christmas, when the municipality had already expended \$50,000. That was why all work was summarily halted, the Reeve explained. He assured the meeting that politics had no part in his criticism of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, his protests on behalf of Saanich being of similar tenor to those of mainland municipal leaders.

APPEALS ON RECORD

Reeve Crouch said he was appealing for re-election on his record. He would be unable to spare time for canvassing because of the pressure of municipal business and had no time to spare in his criticism of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, his protests on behalf of Saanich being of similar tenor to those of mainland municipal leaders.

SAYS REEVE CAUSED CUTS

Rev. M. W. J. Bruce, candidate for election as Reeve, charged Crouch with responsibility for reductions in federal grants to British Columbia municipalities. He recalled that when Senator Oldson Robertson was hearing representations by heads of municipalities regarding their inability to finance further relief, Reeve Crouch had spoken in support of the federal minister, doubting that he had been unable later to secure approval of a large programme of works, the federal minister doubtless believing Saanich did not need such great assistance.

Reeve Crouch later commented that his views in June had been modified by later conditions. He believed the government as much a federal matter as was war.

Mr. Bruce said the salary question would be studied if he were elected Reeve. He was not an advocate of the "Victory" scheme, which he thought was not practical at this time. He would also revert to the practice of getting out the full annual reports in time for election meetings.

He admitted having supported secession of the rural wards when first attempted but the discrepancies between urban and rural wards had been abolished when the provincial government took over the main highways, and he thereafter had opposed secession.

Asked whether he would oppose an increase in the percentage of assessment of improvements subject to tax, Mr. Bruce said the matter was one for the council to decide.

COUNCIL CANDIDATES

Ex-councillor G. S. Eden said he was a candidate for the council, but would make no promises. He stood on his record of three years' service.

Tom L. Sargeant, also a council candidate, said he would seek ways to reduce municipal costs. He was willing to forego the indemnity of \$200 for the benefit of the unemployed.

Councillor F. T. Rogers spoke briefly.

POLICE COMMISSION

L. W. Goddard, police commission candidate, pledged economy, but was not in favor of cutting wages if it could be avoided. Police Commissioner A. E. Scafe later announced intention to move for lower salaries for police officers.

A. E. Hull, John Reid and Frank H. Partridge, as trustee candidates, spoke in similar vein to the policies announced on Wednesday at Marigold Hall.

## OFFER TO TAKE EPIDEMIC RISK

Saanich Meeting Denounces Employment of Medical Health Officer

Protests against employment by Saanich of a medical health officer at a cost of \$4,000 annually, were made yesterday evening by more than 150 residents of Ward Seven, at a meeting held at Tillamook School. Many announced they preferred to chance epidemics of diphtheria or similar diseases to continuance of employment of a medical officer. Shouts of "yes" greeted ex-councillor G. S. Eden when he asked whether they were prepared to take the risk.

Criticism of the medical health officer's salary and employment followed many denunciations of Dr. David Bernman's advice to the municipal council that direct relief should be distributed in the form of orders for specific quantities of meat and groceries. Speakers also criticized the council for accepting a loan from the federal government of \$12 daily, that a family could be fed at a weekly cost of \$4.

A resolution opposing payment of a salary of \$4,000 to the medical officer was unanimously adopted. A similar resolution against employment of a municipal inspector of schools was side-tracked, when it was found that the mover was not a resident of the ward.

"Unemployment" will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. G. F. Drummond, M.A., of the department of economics at the University of British Columbia before the University Extension Association in Victoria College next Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Representatives of public bodies and social workers are particularly invited to attend.

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**J. L. CLAY TO BE ELECTED GYRO LEADER**

Will Be Made President at Annual Dinner of Club in Empress Monday

Kiwanians to Install Officers; Rotarians to Hear Talk on Mining

New officers will enjoy the spotlight in two of Victoria's leading service club functions next week. On Monday evening at 6:15 o'clock the 1932 leaders of the Gyro Club will be elected. On Wednesday evening at 6:45 o'clock, recently named officials of the Kiwanis Club will be installed in their various posts. The two evening gatherings will supersede the regular noon luncheons of the respective organizations.

J. L. Clay, popular member of the Gyro Club for several years, will be elected president in the Duke of Kent dining-room on Monday. R. L. Lippert will be made vice-president, and Harold Butteris secretary-treasurer.

Contests will be seen only in the case for directors, five of which will be named. Ten candidates, including Thomas Bowden, Arthur Christopher, Beverly Gilson, Charles Graham, Ernie Hetherington, Percy Mair, Stan Moore, Harry Savage, Walter Skilleen, and Arthur Webster, will be standing for office.

TO BE INSTALLED

W. Ellis Brown, recently elected president of the Kiwanis Club, will be given the robes of office by Immediate Past District Governor Harold M. Diggon at his club's installation ceremony in the hotel on Wednesday evening. C. J. McDowell, vice-president; W. A. Loney, district treasurer; A. V. King, treasurer; Walter Walker, secretary; and Harvey Boale, Ernest E. P. A. Gibbs, Byron Johnson, E. D. LeLachur, Hugh Leigh, Rowan W. MacKenzie, directors, will also be officially placed in office.

Donald MacAdie, past president, will receive the customary award of the club for his services during the year. During the evening an attractive entertainment programme will be enjoyed and will be followed by dancing. Both Kiwanians and their ladies are expected to attend the function in force.

Members of the Rotary Club will be carried in imagination to the gold fields of Alaska on Thursday when they gather at their regular luncheon at the hotel to hear Alfred Carmichael, a former president, speak on "Placer Mining, Recollections of Early Days in Atlin Camps." The orchestra will also assist in the programme.

Dr. Helen S. Hogg, Ph.D., noted woman astronomer at present working at the Little Saanich Observatory, will address the Victoria Business and Professional Women at their monthly supper meeting in the Y.W.C.A. on Monday at 6:15 o'clock. She will take for her subject the work of contemporary women astronomers with lantern slides.

Members are reminded that nomination papers must be in the hands of the secretary not later than Monday evening.

H. J. Davis will be the guest speaker at the meeting of the Round Table in the Empress on Thursday evening. He will deal with the Manchurian situation.

Dinner dances will be held in the Tudor grill at the Empress Hotel each evening from January 11 to 15 inclusive, from 6:45 to 8:45 p.m. It was announced at the hotel to-day. The Empress orchestra under Billy Tickle will be in attendance.

Supper dances are held in the Tudor grill every Saturday evening, terminating at midnight.

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# Important Vancouver Island Badminton Tournaments Scheduled

## Island Titles To Be At Stake Here In February Event

Brushing Up Sports . . . . . By Laufer

## Champion Cardinals Appear To Be Pick Of National League

**Hockey Goalies Declare Luck Plays Small Part In Their Work**

**Tiny Thompson, Boston Bruins, Says Ability Is 90 Per Cent**

**Good Pair of Hands Are Necessary for a Good Goalie**

**New Pro League to Compete With N.H.L. Rumored in the East**

ESTIMATES on how important a part luck plays in the success of a hockey goalie vary greatly, depending on who makes the estimate. The goalie himself dismisses it almost entirely as a factor, but the luck percentage mounts as one moves down the ice towards the forwards. Cecil Tiny Thompson, of the Boston Bruins, one of the leaders in the business of blocking the fast flying puck and leading the National Hockey League in shut outs with five so far this season, says that successful work in front of the net is 90 per cent ability and 10 per cent luck. He might even place the ability percentage higher he declared, during the course of a recent argument, following a practice of the Boston club.

Eddie Powers, manager of the Boston Bruins-Cubs, was the lone outsider to take part in the debate which involved Manager Art Ross of the Bruins, and practically every player on the squad. Ross offered the opinion that luck counted not more than 20 per cent in a goalie's efforts, and Powers placed it at between 30 and 40 per cent.

But Capt. George Owen and "Dit" Clapper evidently have little regard for the goalie's ability. It is 95 per cent luck and 5 per cent the opponent's hard luck when the goalie piles up a large total of saves, said Owen. Clapper declared it was a hundred per cent luck that a lot of his shots were blocked. Some of the opinions were facetious, of course, the players being bent on ribbing their capable net guardian.

Thompson defended his professional strenuousness. "What do you mean 20 per cent luck?" he asked Manager Ross.

"There is only a small amount, maybe only 5 per cent. A good goalie doesn't need much luck. He can always depend upon a bunch of dumb forwards to beat themselves," he said heatedly. "The only times luck helps a goalie are when he has dived too quickly and player shoots right into him; when he figures the shot is going wide of the net, makes an attempt to save it and the puck hits the post, and when he is caught out of position and the puck hits him or the butt-end of his stick and bounces into the net or to one side. Outside of those instances, there is no luck at all in goal keeping."

Turning to the question of what makes a successful goalie, Thompson said that ability and a good pair of hands are required.

"Under the hood comes good ability, speed of hand, foot and mind, experience and instinct. Some of the instinctive actions that look lucky are not lucky at all. A goalie should not be the things a goalie does automatically. Most of it is natural. The rest comes from experience. There must be perfect co-ordination. The hands are necessary for stops which cannot be made with stick, body or foot. The mind is necessary to be able to make the player do what you want him to do, when you want him to do it. It is also necessary to know the shooting habits of every player."

There are always rumors of war and trouble in hockey circles, and the latest is that next winter there will be another pro league in operation to compete with the National League in at least two cities—Montreal and Toronto. The proposed new league will be a circuit with teams from Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton and all the teams but Hamilton have been lined up. It is reported that play in Toronto will be at the old Arena Gardens and it would be popular hockey as far as the N.H.L. is concerned, and the new league would be placed on the same footing as the American League. War in pro sport is generally disastrous to all concerned, but there is always someone who will take a chance. The new league would need some outstanding players to make it a success, and at the present time all the stars are in the N.H.L.

### Club Membership Lapses When Fees Not Forthcoming

Cooksville, Ont., Jan. 9.—Club membership automatically lapses with the non-payment of fees, a ruling in division court here by Judge Justice indicates.

As a last case, the Lake Shore Golf and Country Club, of Clarkson, Ont., sued Mrs. C. P. Hoyt for 1931 fees. In evidence it was stated that Mrs. Hoyt had joined the club during a campaign for new members. Last year, she said, she felt she could no longer carry on as a member and did not pay her fees.

Counsel for the club argued that in her resignation in writing she was liable for the 1931 dues. Judge Justice ruled her membership had automatically lapsed, and dismissed the case. The ruling, it is stated, affects a considerable number of former members of the club.

**Victoria Garrison Club Will Stage Island Championship at Armories February 3 to 6; Leading British Columbia Players Entering; Eric Leney and Anna Kier Will Defend Crowns; Mid-Island Championship at Duncan January 28 to 30; Newly-formed Upper Island Association to Stage One-day Team Event**

Vancouver Island's three premier badminton tournaments will be held within one week, commencing January 28 and finishing on February 6, according to announcements made to-day. The mid-island championships staged by the Duncan Club will be held at the up-island centre, commencing January 28 and will be completed two days later. The newly-formed Upper Island Badminton Association will stage their one-day team match at Alberni on January 30, while the Vancouver Island badminton championships will be held by the Victoria Garrison Club at the Armories, commencing Wednesday, February 3.

With the badminton season half over and the league matches nearly completed, island players are looking forward to the senior competitions which will draw over 300 players in all events.

Duncan, the hive of badminton activity on Vancouver Island, is adding several events to its programme this year in an endeavor to put their shuttle tournament on a par with their outstanding tennis tournament. Eleven events will grace the Duncan card this year including junior boys and girls and a class two mixed handicapped doubles.

Intense rivalry will be in evidence at the mid-island tournament as all the good players in the province will probably attend. Last year's winners are expected to be on hand for the rapidly improving youngsters who have commenced to make their mark in the field. Duncan players dominated the field on the island and have long been able to hold their own against the best of the provincial players.

**RAIDERS TO PLAY**

Dick Birch, now of Vancouver, won the men's singles last year from a galaxy of stars and in all probability will contest the event this year. After an interesting inter-province match, the men's singles will be the target. Eric Leney, former winner, is playing in top form and is given a good chance to regain the lost honors. Noel Radford, runner-up for the Canadian two years ago, and one of the best players in the Dominion, will be on hand for the event. He will probably play with Jack Muir of Vancouver who is also to be considered. He won the men's doubles of Canada with Radford. Art Foster, now living in Vancouver, is expected to make the trip and his entry in the singles would add strength as he is considered one of the best men the mainland can offer. He holds the Vancouver city doubles championship with Dick Birch.

Should Anna Kier defend her title in the women's singles, she is more than likely to repeat as she has bested every woman in the province in the last two years. She holds the Hill Club championship of Vancouver, which boasts the strongest playing membership in the Mainland City. Mona Miller, Victoria, Urie Norie, Duncan, and Marjorie Benson, Victoria, would be the most outstanding rivals that Miss Kier would experience on the island.

In all probability the men's doubles will not be contested by the best teams of last year. Dick Birch and Eric Leney were the last winners but both men have different partners now. Birch plays with Pele and Leney with Al. Basset. The Victoria pair holds the title. Island doubles title. Radford will have to be considered, regardless of who partners him. Little is known of the Victoria entry, but it is extremely doubtful if they will play as Miss Oates is troubled with a serious leg injury, sustained in Garrison championship last year.

**ONE-DAY TOURNAMENT**

On Saturday, January 30, the one-day tournament of the Upper Island and the Badminton Association will take place. The present plans of the event indicate that the upper island clubs will send four players who will compete in the men's and women's doubles and in mixed doubles. The winning team will be decided on a point system and will be presented with a perpetual trophy. Badminton is flourishing in the suburban centres and the project, that ten clubs will seek honors at the first tournament, being held in the new hall at Alberni. Four courts will be used to stage the event. The event will be a day of fun and games for the players and spectators.

**ENTIRE SHOW CANCELLED**

He found none, and in a few minutes later called off the entire show. Although Battalino brought his excuse in the form of a note from Dr. McLean of Hartford, Commissioner Phelan would have none of it. The doctor's certificate said Battalino had injured his right knee doing road work January 2, had been unable to run thereafter, and was unable to run. The doctor's certificate said Battalino had injured his right knee doing road work January 2, had been unable to run thereafter, and was unable to run. The doctor's certificate said Battalino had injured his right knee doing road work January 2, had been unable to run thereafter, and was unable to run.

The de-throned titleholder weighed 140 pounds when he started training two weeks ago. He worked feverishly to get down to 125 pounds after being substituted for Ray Miller. It was said at the commission headquarters he came out of a three-hour session in a Turkish bath Thursday morning, and he called off the entire show. The de-throned titleholder weighed 140 pounds when he started training two weeks ago. He worked feverishly to get down to 125 pounds after being substituted for Ray Miller. It was said at the commission headquarters he came out of a three-hour session in a Turkish bath Thursday morning, and he called off the entire show.

**CLAIMED TITLE**

Although Feldman was informed the featherweight title as soon as Battalino defeated him, he was called by Commissioner Phelan that the claim would not be considered.

### Max Schmeling And Walker Expected To Sign Papers Monday

New York, Jan. 9.—Once more the official signing for Max Schmeling's fifteen-round heavyweight title defence against Mickey Walker in Miami, February 25, has been postponed, this time until Monday. One of the complications, a president for the Madison Square Garden Corporation of Florida, which will promote the match, was involved yesterday with the election to that office of William V. Sage, attorney for Madison Square Garden Corporation, of New York, and already president of the Garden Corporation of Illinois and Ohio.

Madison Square Garden of New York cannot deal directly with Schmeling under penalty of suspension here for negotiating with a boxer already under the ban of the New York State Athletic Commission.

Sage said yesterday the papers would be ready after all the parties involved on both sides had made all the speeches they had prepared. This, he said, probably would take until Monday.



## N.H.L. Teams Will Pass Halfway Mark In Lengthy Schedule

**Important Games Will Feature Week-end Programme; New York Rangers and Toronto Maple Leafs, Two Division Leaders, Clash in Feature; Both Clubs Weakened Through Injuries; Maroons Have Chance to Climb by Victory Over Americans To-night; Boston and Chicago Battle for Second Place**

Toronto, Jan. 9.—National Hockey League clubs reach the halfway mark in their forty-four game schedule over the week-end when four games are down for decision in Montreal, Detroit, New York and Chicago. The Maroon-American tussle in the Canadian city is the only contest scheduled for this evening, while to-morrow two headline and one less important fixture are programmed.

What appears to be one of the best games of the season is carded for New York where the two group leaders, Rangers and Toronto Maple Leafs, meet for the third time this season. Two Toronto front line performers, Harold Cotton and "Ace" Bailey, along with Alex Levinsky, husky defence stalwart, will not make the trip as they are laid up with injuries. The New York team will be at full strength as "Burr" Cook, their flashy left-winger, is on the sled lines with an injured leg.

**MAROONS CAN CLIMB**

Maroons will have an excellent opportunity of pulling to within striking distance of the Canadian group leaders when they are at home to meet the two Americans. Americans hold the whip hand in the series with Maroons to date, having gained three out of a possible four points in their only two meetings.

Second place in the American group will be at stake in Chicago, where Art Ross's rugged Bruins are guests of the Black Hawks. Always furnishers of thrilling struggles, both teams will go themselves to-morrow night to get the jump on their rivals and strengthen their hold on second place. The Boston team will be minus the services of Cooney Weiland, their midjet centre, who had his nose broken in Detroit Thursday. To date Bruins have a distinct margin in points in their previous meetings, having gained five out of a possible six in three engagements.

**LOWLY DETROIT FALCONS ENTERTAIN**

Montreal Canadians in the other Sunday night fixture.

The intermediate fixtures, Monarchs battled their way through to a 4 to 2 victory over the Capital Shoe boys.

Jokers went into the lead early and held a one-goal margin over the Burnetts up to a few minutes before time. Burnetts broke through at the last minute to tie up the count and force overtime.

**SCORES DECIDING GOAL**

In the second overtime session, Attwood, who was right in form, drove in the winning tally to hand the Jokers their first defeat of the season.

The intermediates also were forced into overtime. In the extra session the Monarchs broke through for two more tallies after they had been held to a two-all draw.

Jan Wallace and Ernie Stock refereed both fixtures.

Teams followed: Jokers—Pastor, Woods, 3, Rickinson, Taylor, 1, Munro, 5, Burnetts, 1, Gelling, 1, Chambers, Shoudice, Jackson and Cameron. Monarchs—Carlson, Woodford, 2, Scouler, Holmes, O'Connor, 1, Smith, Hayne, Palmer, 1.

**Capital Shoe—Timothy, West, 1, Milton, Holmes, Bloomfield, 1, Crump and Foyer.**

**FIGHT TO DRAW**

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Gaetan Leclerc, 144½, France, and Jimmy Evans, 146½, Vallejo, fought ten rounds to a draw here yesterday evening. Referee Willie Ritchie's decision was unpopular with the fans, who thought the Frenchman won by a decided margin.

**Gabby Street's World Titleholders Figure to Win Third Straight Pennant; New York Giants and Chicago Cubs Have Strengthened; Cards Bolster Pitching Staff With Three Sensational Prospects; Mooney and Gibson Will Help Giants; "Hack" Wilson Not Satisfied With St. Louis Contract**

New York, Jan. 9.—Though both the New York Giants and Chicago Cubs promise to be somewhat stronger than last season, when they ran second and third in the National League, it is difficult to see anything but a third straight pennant for Gabby Street's St. Louis Cardinals.

The world champions apparently have braced themselves well in preparation for the 1932 grind. They gave up Burleigh Grimes, pitching hero of the last world series, but they could afford it. They received in exchange a slugger, outfielder, Hack Wilson, and they reached out and brought up three sensational pitching prospects to fill in for Grimes. If "Dizzy" Dean, "Tex" Carleton and Ray Starr are half the hurriers they appear to be, and if Wilson does a comeback with his war club, the Red Birds will be hard to head off.

**GIANTS IMPROVED**

There seems to be little doubt the Giants will be an improved team. Jim Mooney and Sam Gibson look like valuable additions to McGraw's mound staff, and Leonard Koenig, a 354 hitter from Indianapolis, is expected to add power to the outfield.

Just how greatly Chicago benefited by the deal that brought Grimes in exchange for Wilson remains to be seen. Brooklyn, with a new manager in Max Carey, and a fine looking lot of recruits from its Hartford farm, is expected to make a better race.

Bill McKechnie has made a drastic change in the infield of his Boston Braves, who fell apart after making a great start last season. He drafted Art Shires, leading hitter of the American Association, to play first base and brought Fritz Knott from Seattle to hold down third. Oscar Eckhardt, who led the Coast League batters with a mark of 369, was acquired to add punch to the outfield.

Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati appear to have added little strength.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—"Hack" Wilson, leading home run hitter of the National League in 1930 and batting favorite last season, acquired recently from Chicago by the world champion Cardinals, is this year's first big league holdout.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch in a story from a staff writer at Martinsburg, W. Va., Wilson's home, said "Hack" had refused to sign a one-year contract for \$7,500, or \$25,000 less than the contract he had with the Cubs. "I would not sign for \$7,500 under any condition," Wilson said. "I do not think it is fair to ask me to sign for that kind of money. When I had a good year in 1930, I was given an increase of \$12,000, and my contract called for \$33,000, and now, after building myself up with a flock of good years, I am asked to take \$7,500 just because I had one bad year."

**WANTS FAIR SALARY**

The husky outfielder revealed Branch Rickey, business manager of the Cardinals, had written him, also saying that if he had to leave the club, he would receive \$25,000 in addition to the contract amount, but that nothing was said as to what the sum might be. Wilson said he had been prepared to take a 50 per cent cut and would like to play with the Cardinals. He said the Cards made the trade for him "with their eyes open, and if they want to pay me what I consider a fair salary, I wish they would trade me to some other club."

Rickey said the Cardinals were pleased with Wilson's attitude and methods to get back in condition, and that the club was willing to negotiate with "Hack" as to the "substantial sum" he would receive in addition to the contract if he made good.

## BILL TILDEN GAINS FINAL

**Will Meet Hans Nusslein For Professional Singles Championship**

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—Hans Nusslein and Roman Najuch, German stars, defeated Bobby Seller, California, and Allen Behr, New York, Friday in the doubles play of the eastern professional tennis championships. The score was 6-0, 6-7, 6-3.

William T. Tilden continued his advance toward retention of singles superiority with a 6-1, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3 conquest of Albert Burke, Irish champion. Nusslein last night won his way to the singles finals with a 6-3, 6-2, 6-3 victory over Emmett Pars, Chicago. Nusslein will meet Tilden for the title.

Tilden and Francis T. Hunter advanced to the doubles figures by defeating Burke and Pars, 6-1, 6-0, 1-6, 4-6, 6-4.

**Capital Shoe—Timothy, West, 1, Milton, Holmes, Bloomfield, 1, Crump and Foyer.**

**REVELATION**

Jan. 9.—Nels Nelsen, former holder of the world's ski jumping record of 240 feet, yesterday issued a challenge to H. Engen, Salt Lake City, Utah, holder of the present record of 266 feet, to meet him on any hill designated by Engen in competition for world's honors.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—The Montreal Star yesterday reported that Art Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, has signed Donnie Weir, defenceman of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, to a "Happy" Wharmont, regular left winger of the M.A.A.A., and two forward line regulars are said to be sought by Ross and may sign over the week-end.

**Art Ross Signs Amateur Player**



# Many Promising Youngsters Will Strive For Honors

## Wins By Shute

Of course, forward (3) breaks

The election of officers will take place and a programme decided upon for the year.

**HITTING WITH HEEL OF PALM ALSO PREVALENT**

So there has been some agitation, and after a while the football authorities will probably rule against the rabbit punch, like everybody else, and the rabbit punch will go out of fashion

to-	J. Han .....	92	London.....	
lar-	F. Payne .....	125	Gardner.....	
	Total .....	358	Total.....	
be-	Army and Navy		Pro Patria.....	
s. a	A. Blackmore .....	200	J. Moul.....	
key	H. White .....	179	J. Waterston.....	
	S. Morris .....	200	J. Mountain.....	
near	W. Linsley .....	150	H. Roehon.....	

St John, N.B., Jan. 9.—Members of the Oxford and Cambridge ski teams yesterday bade Canada adieu, sailing from here. The British teams had been competing against crack skiers of Canadian universities in the Lauren-

Of course, forward (3) breaks with the ball for the basket, but does not change the full distance. He is used as

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(Copyright, 1932, Publishers Syn-

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ore	300	J. Moul.	86
ore	179	J. Waterston.	86
ore	200	J. Mountain.	183
ore	150	H. Roehon.	290
ore	738	Total.	678



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## Fractional Dips In Wheat Prices As Support Fails

Canadian Press  
Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—Weakness in Chicago and lower prices in the securities markets had a weakening effect on wheat prices in the grain pit here today. Prices at the close were 1/2 to 1/4 lower than Friday's final figures.

The May option closed at 62 1/2, while July finished at 63 1/2.

Early-season gains, result of small gains scored by wheat at Liverpool and strength in stock markets, faded quickly when outside support failed to develop and a moderate run of selling

## To-day's Grain Markets

WINNIPEG

(By Logan & Bryan)

Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—Wheat: The wheat market was firm during the first period this morning, when prices advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$  over yesterday's close, but the uptick was soon sold off, the market closing off in the late trade with prices sinking to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent under the previous close. The trend of the stock market appeared to be the main factor in the early morning, prices strong early, but weakened later.

At the start there was some buying yesterday and a little by commission houses, but no outside interest worth mention was shown.

Export sales overnight were confined to a few scattered orders, but in the aggregate was quite disappointing. There was little or no feature to this market. Liverpool closed  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower, weaker than last, but this was ignored due to the early strength in stocks after a three-day uptick, and apparently created more confidence in grain markets. Liverpool's Argentine wheat continues and shipments from that country are expected to materially increase commencing next week.

Winnipeg's wheat belt has received plenty of moisture the last two weeks, conditions being greatly improved, although in some areas a sudden drop in temperature would cause damage, due to the unseasonable growth due to mild weather that has prevailed so far this season.

Winnipeg grain: These markets were extremely quiet and while offerings were not pressing it was difficult to find a buy for any except on spread. Prices due  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower, based on Winnipeg.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May .....	62-3	62-3	62-3	62-3
July .....	63-1	63-1	63-1	63-1
Sept. ....	64-1	64-1	64-1	64-1
Oats—				
May .....	32-3	32-3	32-3	32-3
July .....	32-1	32-1	32-1	32-1
Rye—				
May .....	47-1	48-1	47-1	47-2
July .....	47-1	47-4	46-4	46-6
Barley—				
May .....	46-3	46-4	46-1	46-1
July .....	41-1	41-1	40-3	40-6
Flax—				
May .....	102-6	102-6	102-2	102-2
July .....	102-6	102-6	102-3	102-3
Cash—				
Wheat—1 h. 59%; 1 m. 59%; 3 c. 55%; 3. 55%; 4. 54%; 5. 54%; 6. 41%; feed, 39%; 3. 38%; 4. 38%; 5. 38%; 6. 38%; 7. 38%; 8. 38%; 9. 38%; 10. 38%; 11. 38%; 12. 38%; 13. 38%; 14. 38%; 15. 38%; 16. 38%; 17. 38%; 18. 38%; 19. 38%; 20. 38%; 21. 38%; 22. 38%; 23. 38%; 24. 38%; 25. 38%; 26. 38%; 27. 38%; 28. 38%; 29. 38%; 30. 38%; 31. 38%; 32. 38%; 33. 38%; 34. 38%; 35. 38%; 36. 38%; 37. 38%; 38. 38%; 39. 38%; 40. 38%; 41. 38%; 42. 38%; 43. 38%; 44. 38%; 45. 38%; 46. 38%; 47. 38%; 48. 38%; 49. 38%; 50. 38%; 51. 38%; 52. 38%; 53. 38%; 54. 38%; 55. 38%; 56. 38%; 57. 38%; 58. 38%; 59. 38%; 60. 38%; 61. 38%; 62. 38%; 63. 38%; 64. 38%; 65. 38%; 66. 38%; 67. 38%; 68. 38%; 69. 38%; 70. 38%; 71. 38%; 72. 38%; 73. 38%; 74. 38%; 75. 38%; 76. 38%; 77. 38%; 78. 38%; 79. 38%; 80. 38%; 81. 38%; 82. 38%; 83. 38%; 84. 38%; 85. 38%; 86. 38%; 87. 38%; 88. 38%; 89. 38%; 90. 38%; 91. 38%; 92. 38%; 93. 38%; 94. 38%; 95. 38%; 96. 38%; 97. 38%; 98. 38%; 99. 38%; 100. 38%; 101. 38%; 102. 38%; 103. 38%; 104. 38%; 105. 38%; 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# Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

How Do Women Catch Their Husbands?—How Can a Girl Cure Herself of Self-consciousness?

DEAR MISS DIX—Most women, whether they are pretty or homely, brilliant or dull, get married. To just what do you attribute their success in winning husbands?

Answer—It has been said that there are two secrets that no woman ever tells. One is her age. The other is how she caught her husband.

Why a woman never reveals the secret method by which she got her man, I do not know. Possibly it is a little feminine vanity that causes her to wish to appear as a rump, whose charms no man could resist. Perhaps she likes to delude herself into believing that her marriage was made in heaven or perhaps she just likes to throw a romantic halo over the whole thing and let it go at that.

But, at any rate, it is true that no woman ever discloses the mystery of her technique or reveals by what subtle means and ways she inveigled her husband to the altar. That valuable bit of information she keeps to herself and any tips you get on the subject have to come from some one else.

Fortunately, however, this is possible, for in love the lookers-on see most of the game and so not infrequently we are able to observe these fishers of men at work and to note their tactics.

The first things that impress us is that the successful anglers who almost invariably land their fish use discrimination in the selection of their bait and in picking out the streams in which they fish and that, as a general thing, their catch is surest when they fish in strange waters.

Which is to say that the girl who wants to catch a man dangles before him the charms which he prefers and at which he is most likely to bite. Of course, she makes herself as good looking as nature and the style shops permit. Then she proceeds to make herself agreeable and to cultivate a line that will appeal to the particular man on whom she has an eye and she is bookish or glib or musical or domestic, as the case calls for.

Then she goes where the fish are plentiful, for she knows that there is no use in throwing a line and praying for luck in waters that have been fished out or from which the fish have fled to other pools. That is why young girls are demanding to be sent to educational colleges and society girls are leaving their manless parlors and emigrating to the business office, where men abound.

Then the astute feminine angler knows that for some unfathomable reason the farther away she gets from home the more apt the fish are to rise to her fly. Whether this is because the home fish are wise to her little ways and manners or they have gotten so used to her that they have ceased to notice her, nobody knows. But it is a fact that the girls who never have any dates at home are often a riot in strange towns and that those who had been given up for old maids in Squeedunk get married three months after they have emigrated to Rabbit Centre.

Still another way that women catch husbands is by potent pursuit. Virtually any woman can walk down a man if she will just stalk him long enough. In the course of time he gets used to her being Sally-on-the-spot. She becomes a habit and some fine day when he is not on his guard she pushes him over the brink of a proposal.

And, of course, women sell themselves to men by feeding them and by flattery and by listening to them talk about themselves. Thousands of well married to get an ear and thousands of others marry to get a cheque. It all depends upon the man, but it is easy to turn the trick if you will give a little thought to the individual man you want.

DOROTHY DIX.

DEAR MISS DIX—Can you offer me a sure cure for self-consciousness and an inferiority complex? I have both, and realize that they are a hindrance to my ever succeeding in anything.

MISS STENOGRAPHER.

Answer—The only cure for self-consciousness is to forget yourself. The self-conscious are morbidly egotistic. Their minds are concentrated on how they look, what people think of them, etc. Quit thinking about the impression you are making on other people and you will get over being self-conscious.

As for the inferiority complex, I doubt that being as much of a drawback as is popularly supposed. The world is so full of conceited people that it is most refreshing to find, now and then, some one who does not think she knows it all and who is not waiting around to be admired.

DOROTHY DIX.

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## Uncle Ray's Corner

A Little Saturday Talk

From a ten-year-old reader comes this note:

"Dear Uncle Ray: I have a Rae in my name, too, only mine is spelled R-a-e. My daddy's name is Ray, too. I can't write a very long letter now because my big brother wants me to play with him. He is eleven years old and I am ten. Very truly,

"Jean Rae Wells."

Jean Rae's letter reminds me of several things. A few years ago, after I had given a talk in a school in England, the pupils gave me a cheer, "Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray!" I told them my name was right inside their cheer.

Longer ago than that, I asked boys and girls who wanted to start a club what name should be used. One of them suggested "Uncle Ray's Sunshine Club," explaining that sunshine sends forth "rays."

Going still farther back in history, we find an Egyptian sun-god who was named "Ra." He used simplified spelling!

A letter from another reader tells about her Corners scrapbook. "Dear Uncle Ray: I am writing you to tell you how much benefit and pleasure I am getting out of keeping your stories in a scrapbook. Nothing has afforded me more joy and knowledge than your corner. I have gone back over my scrapbook and have read parts of it telling about stars, comets, ancient arithmetic, and other things. One of the stories I read to my class at school.

"If you won't mind, I am going to ask a favor of you. Would you please

print more topics about the ancient world? We use such stories for topics in early European history. The more topics we have the nearer A-plus we get. Please do this, Uncle Ray, not only for the pupils of Manor high school but for the sake of pupils everywhere. A faithful reader,

"Louise Ballerstedt."

I shall be glad, Louise, to print more articles about ancient times. At an early date I shall write about the olden Romans.

## Uncle Ray

(Copyright, 1932, Publishers' Syndicate)

Yes, Uncle Ray's new membership certificate for 1932 is ready. You can enroll as a member of the 1932 club now using the printed directions for making a scrapbook, design for scrapbook cover, rules of the club and 1932 membership certificate by filling in and sending in this coupon, with stamped, self-addressed envelope.

UNCLE RAY

Care of The Times, Victoria, B.C.  
Name .....  
Age ..... Grade .....  
Street or R.F.D. ....  
City .....

## Metchosin

The annual meeting to transact the business of Metchosin Hall will be held on January 11, at 8:30 p.m. The annual meeting of the Metchosin and District Community Club will be held at the hall on January 15, at 8:30. Reports for the last year will be submitted and officers will be elected for the year.

## Royal Oak

A successful card party was held in Royal Oak Hall on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Royal Oak Women's Institute. Twelve tables were in play, the prize winners being: First, Miss Phillips and R. Mosger; second, Mrs. Eadie and Mr. Herrett; third, Mrs. Easthope and J. C. Nicholson. Hostesses were Mrs. Mead-Robins, Mrs. H. C. Oldfield, Miss K. Oldfield and Mrs. Phillips. The annual meeting of the Royal

Oak Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. H. C. Oldfield on January 14. Under the auspices of the Royal Oak Women's Institute a concert will be given in the Community Hall on January 22. An old-time dance will be given by the institute on January 15, in the Community Hall.

## Keating

The regular monthly meeting of the South Saanich Junior Institute Club was held at the home of Mrs. A. Hester, East Saanich Road, Thursday evening, with the president, Miss Beatrice Butler, presiding.

Arrangements were made to hold a dance in the Temperance Hall on January 29.

The club proposes to hold sewing classes each Saturday afternoon. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting by the hostess assisted by Miss Doris Mitchell. The next meeting will be held at the home of Misses Nellie and Alice Styan February 4.

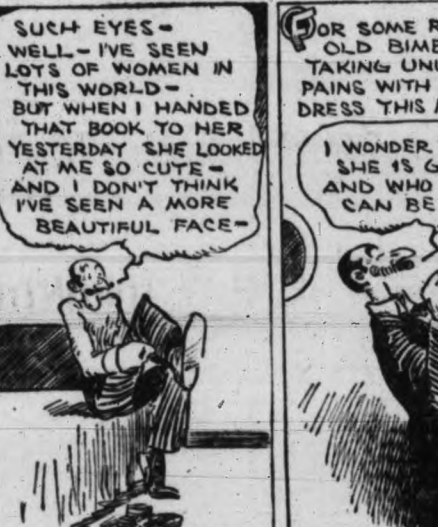
Mr. And Mrs.—



Mutt And Jeff—



The Gumps—



Ella Cinders—



Bringing Up Father—



Boots And Her Buddies—









VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1932

# Britain Enters 1932 With Expectant Air

## KING GIVES PEERAGE TO WAR OBJECTOR

Three Times in Jail, Richard Clifford Allen Now Honored in Court List

## One Viscount, Five Barons, Three Baronets, Twenty-eight Knights Are Named

London—Clifford Allen, former treasurer and chairman of the Independent Labor Party, who followed Prime Minister MacDonald in supporting the National Government in Great Britain, received a peerage in King George's New Year's honor list.

Mr. Allen is a director of The Daily Herald. He was jailed three times as a conscientious objector during the World War. He was a Labor delegate to Russia in 1920 and was a member of the Executive Labor and Socialist International from 1924 to 1926. He is author of "Conscription and Science," "Socialism and the Next Labor Government" and "Putting Socialism into Practice."

## PRINCESS GETS HISTORIC TITLE

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, became a princess royal. The King's only daughter thus receives a historic title which had been vacant ever since the death of her aunt, Princess Louise, early in the year. It is expected the Princess will keep the name Countess of Harewood as a tribute to her husband, whom she married as Lord Lascelles almost ten years ago.

Foremost in the list, perhaps, is the elevation of Baron Sankey, Lord Chancellor, to be a viscount in recognition of his handling of the Federal Reserve Committee at the recent Round-Table Conference.

Three of the five new peers were members of Stanley Baldwin's Conservative Ministry before 1929. They are Walter Edward Guinness, member of the famous brewery family and former Minister of Agriculture; William Mitchell-Thomson, former Postmaster-General, and Lieut.-Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, former Minister of Transport. There is also a peerage for Lord Leif Jones, Liberal member of Parliament, well known for his temperance views.

## SPECTATOR'S EDITOR LISTED

Among the new knights are Major John Evelyn Wrench, editor of The Spectator and founder of the English Speaking Union; Ernest D. Simon, former member of Parliament, and widely known as a housing expert; John A. Hammerton, editor of The Universal Encyclopedia; Henry H. Dale, director of the National Institute for Medical Research; Thomas W. McCrea, secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association; and Joseph R. Cahill, who has had a brilliant record as Commercial Counselor in the British Embassy at Paris. A knightship also was awarded to George Buckton Browne, who purchased Charles Darwin's house at Down, Kent, and presented it to the British Association for the Advancement of Science "in custody for the nation."

Three new baronets who will have the hereditary title of "Sir" are Arthur M. Samuel, former Financial Secretary of the Treasury; Percy A. Harris, Liberal member of Parliament and Sir Harry Hope, former member of Parliament for Scottish constituencies.

Literature, music and art were almost ignored in the new honors list, although, as usual, there were hundreds of awards to civil servants and army and navy officers. John Buchan, Scottish historian, essayist and politician, joins the order of Companions of Honor, and Sir Walford Davies, composer of choral works, becomes a commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

In the air force list, Squadron Leader Augustus H. Orlebar, commander of Britain's Schneider Trophy team, was promoted to the rank of Wing Commander. The Kaiser-I-Ind Medal for public services to India was awarded to J. H. Whitley, former Speaker of the House of Commons, who became chairman of the Royal Commission on Labor in India. A few years ago on retirement Mr. Whitley violated an almost unbroken tradition by declining a peerage, which always is offered to a former Speaker.

## WOMEN HONORED

Other knightships occur in the colonial and diplomatic sections, and two women are created dames of the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

The two women are Annie, dowager Viscountess of Cowdray, and Miss Margaret Tuke, former principal of the Bedford College for Women. Her Majesty Queen Salote Tubou of Tonga becomes an honorary Dame Commander of the civil division of the Order of the British Empire.

## WOMAN'S SPEED CAUSE OF FIRE

London—Prison while she was running for an omnibus ignited a box of matches in the pocket of a woman of Eton, Northamptonshire. Her coat, which caught fire, was snatched off by the omnibus conductor, and thrown in a puddle.

## GERMANY'S FAMED SPY, FRAU DOCTOR, REVEALS MATA HARI AS A DUD

LONDON—"During the war Germany had native spies in all countries with the single exception of the United States." This is a disclosure now made by "Lieutenant" Schragmuller, the brilliant woman who was head of the spy section of the German Secret Service, and familiarly known during the war as "Fraulein Doctor."

"With money we could do anything in the way of getting collaborators," she said.

Fraulein Doctor revealed some facts about her work at a conference organized by the League of German Officers at Fribourg-en-Brisgau. Some time ago a Wurttemberg writer published a voluminous work on wartime German spying in which hundreds of fantastic exploits were attributed to her. It was to refute many of these romantic adventures that Fraulein Doctor decided to come out of her retirement.

Fraulein Doctor won a degree of political science at the University of Fribourg, and when the war broke out she was in the municipal service in Berlin. She wanted to do something with the army and tried to get a post as courier. Later she went to Brussels with a letter of recommendation to General von der Goltz and persuaded him to give her a place in the military police section. For a time she caused suspicious letters.

## GETS INTO SERVICE

Her ability and service were recognized and finally the intrusion of a woman was accepted by the famous Colonel Nicolai and she was given the direction of Section F (espionage). Although she had no official rank, she was called "Lieutenant." She was above all an organizer, but she denied having performed mysterious missions in France and England to which she was credited. In reality, she said, she remained in Antwerp until the army retired.

Fraulein Doctor rendered distinguished service by approaching the front after an attack and talking with prisoners for information. Shortly before the end of the war she was wounded in the back and she was forced to retire.

## HIRED MATA HARI

It was Fraulein Doctor who engaged Mata Hari. This celebrated Dutch dancer, whose exotic beauty and fatal charm led many men to ruin, was hired in the spy service under figure "H.21." Her exploits are almost legendary, even to the story that when she faced the firing squad at Vincennes she was gay because her lawyer, a former lover, had told her that the execution was to be a sham and that the rifles were loaded with blank cartridges.

But although Mata Hari was a remarkable woman in love tangles, she was not much of a spy, according to Fraulein Doctor. At the Fribourg conference Fraulein Doctor said: "Mata Hari was a great disappointment to me. She did not furnish that which we had reason to expect from her. We had high hopes for her, but she gave us was not of much importance. She was a bomb that never exploded, in other words, a dud."

"Also she wasn't so smart as she has been described. We warned her in time, but she literally threw herself into the jaws of the lion. On the contrary, our most successful agents were never disturbed. It was chiefly the small fry that got caught."

## Mystery Disease Threatens Stately Elms of Britain

London—The British elm, the stately tree of native trees, is threatened with extinction by a mystery disease which for four years has baffled the experts of the Forestry Commission.

The disease, which is a fungus, came to this country from Holland, where it originated nine years ago, and was first diagnosed four years ago in Hertfordshire.

Since then it has been found in places as far apart as Cumberland, the Isle of Wight, North Wales and Devonshire. Twenty-seven counties are now affected, the worst ravages of the disease being in Essex and East Suffolk.

On one stretch of road in Essex 335 fine elms were found to be infected, and many of them have already died. Scotland is still immune, and the Scottish Department of Agriculture has

warned tree-growers not to import elms from England.

The disease presents some puzzling features. Thus, while still extending in this country, it has ceased to spread in Hertfordshire, where it originated.

In some districts only a single branch is affected, the trees surviving when the branch has died.

"This is especially puzzling," an official of the Forestry Commission said, "because hitherto we have been unable to save trees by lopping off affected branches."

"We are hoping that this new development will lead to the discovery of an effective remedy."

"Unfortunately, at the moment, the disease is so widespread that there is little hope of eradicating it."

Enormous damage has been done by the disease to trees in Germany, France and Belgium.

SEARCH FOR CROSS

London—Detectives are scouring France for a thirteenth century processional cross which disappeared from the little church of Saint-Amans, near Muret.

The cross, unique of its kind, is of oak with finely carved figures in gilt copper. At the time of the separation of church and state it was valued for inventory purposes at \$60,000.

The suggestion has been so effective that Continental hotel keepers, during a thin season, are begging their former English patrons to come at their own price.

This stay-at-home movement, however, also cuts both ways, for it is bad for the ailing crippled British merchant marine, that depends on taking many shiploads of English travelers on winter cruises in the Mediterranean.

T-RIFTERS ARE MORE IMPORTANT

Much more important, however, than customs barriers against table luxuries and anti-travel propaganda are the tariffs already imposed on the goods of the continent.

The outstanding fact is that Britain at last has become "tariff-minded." Conservatives who had been advocating such a fiscal policy for years, have had their case strengthened by the long period of depression that has won many converts from the free-trade Liberals and Laborites, who are convinced that any new equipment would be better than trying to struggle on by the old methods.

PUBLIC OPINION CHANGING

A great has the transformation of public opinion become that the argument of six months ago that the United States was having a depression, despite her tariff, is no longer heard.

Prime Minister MacDonald, who has devoted most of his political life to the Social Party and its free-trade policies, said after reaching London for the Christmas holidays that "fair play and no favorites" is what every one wants in international trade relations, but if you are encompassed by foreign subsidies, export bounties and the competition of low social standards you are bound to consider them, and so now we are faced with the problem of self-protection. We must establish that, but remember that old rule of thumb that protection has proved itself useless all over the world. In considering the solution of this problem, the cabinet has been in complete harmony."

WRANGLING DOWAGERS

In the West End clubs during the past few weeks it has been no uncommon sight to see dejected debutantes wrangling almost hysterically

## BUT FEW NOW RUN RISK OF PREDICTIONS

Restrictions on Imports Force Change in Many Customs of People

## Country Becoming Tariff-minded, Facing Many Fundamental Adjustments

London—Britain has entered 1932 with that air of expectancy, not altogether cheerless, which comes to any patient after changing doctors because old methods and old medicines failed.

There is no latent optimism in the air. Nobody is running the risk of making cocksure predictions of a return of prosperity in 1932 which might make ridiculous reading at the beginning of 1933, should anybody happen to remember them.

## BUDGET OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the only one of the new doctors who has ventured to prognosticate anything. He says there will be no serious deficit in the national budget in 1932 and none in 1933. But budget balancing is only a part of the task which he and his cabinet associates must accomplish before general prosperity is restored.

## PRELIMINARY REMEDIES LISTED

On the strength of his doctor's mandate the government has already prescribed various preliminary remedies to increase the patient's power of resistance and perhaps start him toward convalescence.

For example, the Briton must eat no foreign-grown cherries, currants, strawberries, hothouse grapes and plums, nor any asparagus, peas, beans, cucumbers, lettuce, mushrooms, carrots, turnips, tomatoes, new potatoes, chickpeas, cauliflower, and broccoli. Neither must he inhale the fragrance of any foreign-grown cut flowers or plants in blossom.

Indulgence in these luxuries has been proved detrimental to the circulatory system of the patient's international trade, which is suffering severely from too much coming in and too little going out. The Minister of Agriculture, by authority of Parliament and assent of the King, has therefore put 100 per cent import duty on all these things, which is big enough to prohibit their importation and thus keep the \$65,000,000 on fruit, vegetable and flower items alone which England has been spending every year abroad, mostly in France.

## STEAMSHIP COMPANIES HIT

This has made for hard feeling between France and England and rather complicates matters for the British Travel Association, which has been urging hotel keepers to provide fresh vegetables to please foreign visitors. The government, however, has been unyielding except in matters of trifling import duty on the duty before Christmas.

Another device which seems to be working is to keep the British at home by persuading them that they can help the country's finances materially by spending the holidays on the south coast of England instead of going to the resorts in Switzerland, France and Italy. The Prince of Wales is backing that suggestion as an important part of the "Buy British" propaganda.

The suggestion has been so effective that Continental hotel keepers, during a thin season, are begging their former English patrons to come at their own price.

This stay-at-home movement, however, also cuts both ways, for it is bad for the ailing crippled British merchant marine, that depends on taking many shiploads of English travelers on winter cruises in the Mediterranean.

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## WRANGLING DOWAGERS

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## WARTIME BOMBS STILL MENACE SHIPPING IN THE NORTH SEA



Grim reminders of the World War that has been over for thirteen years, depth bombs still infest the North Sea. The upper picture shows a fuse being attached to a recently discovered bomb during preparations for its destruction. Then—Gingerly the deadly explosive is lowered, as seen below, into the water, and—

## DESPITE ALL DIFFICULTIES NEW YEAR FINDS BRITAIN AS CHEERFUL, COMFORTABLE LAND

London—On the human side Britain, as the new year of 1932 gets under way, may still be described as a comfortable, cheerful country despite all difficulties. Except for the momentary flare-up in the navy last summer as a protest against pay cuts, there has not been the slightest trace of disorder. There are no bread lines, and the queues at the employment exchanges seem no longer than the strings of patient people waiting hours outside theatres to get cheap unreserved seats for new plays and old favorites.

The theatres themselves have had a good year, ending with many more than the usual number of new productions in the holiday season. As far as popularity and psychological effect on the people were concerned, Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" has been the outstanding performance of the year, the success of which was emphasized by the attendance of the King and Queen the night after the election. The play reviews the great events of British history in the last third of a century and is a great tonic for the spirits of a people going through a crisis.

George Bernard Shaw has finished a new play, "Too True to Be Good," which is to be produced at the next Malvern Festival in August.

The book publishing business has also held its own, producing such notable volumes as Sir Oliver Lodge's "Past Years," the Shaw-Terry letters and Frank Harris's biography of Mr. Shaw. "A Fortnight in September," by R. C. Sherriff, author of "Journey's End," is widely regarded as the best novel of the year.

England has also made up for what she has lost by the prohibitive tariffs on fresh vegetables with an unusual outpouring of good books on the art of gastronomy.

In science 1931 was made notable by the 100th anniversary of the world-famous British Association for the Advancement of Science, which met in London under the presidency of General Smuts. One of the chief contributions to the discussions of the association was that of Dr. Henry Fairchild Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, who announced that the "Pitdown Man" of Sussex, England, and not the ape man Java was the earliest primitive human known to science.

## CONTRACT VERSUS AUCTION CAUSES BITTER BATTLE TO WAGE IN ENGLISH SOCIETY

London—The greatest social upheaval within memory has broken out in the homes and clubs of Britain.

Friendships have been broken; Families have been rent in twain; Parties at famous London homes have been broken up.

Leading hostesses have halved their lists of guests.

And the cause of all the ferment is the controversy of contract versus auction bridge.

It all happened in this way: Contract bridge, which swept America, became popular in Britain.

More than half the players in this country have stubbornly refused to take up the new version of the game, and 250,000 of the country's 1,500,000 bridge players have given up the game altogether.

The chief difference between the two games is simply this:

In auction you score whatever tricks you happen to make above your bid. In contract you score only the tricks you bid, irrespective of how many extra tricks you make.

Converts to contract, which involves greater risks and the possible loss or gain of far larger sums of money, are so rabid that they have forgotten auction ever existed.

When a hostess asks friends to a bridge party to-day she does not specify which version is to be played, for devotees of each version despise the other one, and to mention its name in their home is sacrilege.

Thus it often happens that a non-converter is innocently trapped in a game involving pounds where he has been accustomed to the loss or gain of shillings.

## WRANGLING DOWAGERS

In the West End clubs during the past few weeks it has been no uncommon sight to see dejected debutantes wrangling almost hysterically

with red-faced dowagers over the respective merits of the two games. In all walks of life the auction loyal section is steadily standing its ground.

"Hundreds of parties have been spoiled," moaned a suburban club secretary recently. "They sit down and keep quiet for about three minutes and then the place becomes a bear garden. Finally they play backgammon or bagatelle."

But despite all the dissensions, bridge gambling still accounts for enormous sums, and £10,000,000 a year is estimated to change hands in London alone.

One man is now living on the interest of his invested £25,000 winnings.

## BRITISH WATCH UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALS CLOSELY

Year-end Figures Show Drop From High Point Before 1931 Election

## But Latest Number of Idle Stands Higher Than at Close of 1930

London—Unemployment, which has become the most tangible popular measure of the country's plight, shows a net-increase for the old year. According to the latest December figures available, the total was 2,627,324, as compared with 2,306,962 at the end of 1930. But there has been a steady improvement in this respect ever since the Labor Government resigned, when the total had reached its maximum of 2,813,169.

Although credit for that improvement is given to the new government in popular opinion, members of the government themselves are too honest to make any claim, because by the irony of fate the improvement was the result of one of the very things which the National Cabinet was created to prevent.

Before the change of government the country was warned that unless there should be complete reform in national expenditures, with many economies, sterling would lose its value in the world's currency exchange and the country would have to abandon the gold standard. But despite the reforms and economies which the government has put through Parliament on September 10 it was necessary to abandon the gold standard eleven days later.

The expected catastrophe did not materialize though. On the contrary, the depreciation of the pound made Britain a profitable market for foreign buyers and there was an immediate increase in exports of cotton and woolen goods, so that employment in those key industries immediately increased. So far as cotton was concerned, there was a further improvement in trade with China because of the boycott that country had placed on competing goods from Japan.

This gain in exports so far as it was attributable to the abandonment of the gold standard, did not maintain the proportions because so many other countries afterwards abandoned gold.

## GAIN OFFSET BY FRENCH TARIFF

Furthermore, much of the gain due to the depreciated pound acting as a bounty for exports has been offset by the protective measure of France imposing an extra tariff of 15 per cent on all imports from countries with currencies below par. This has hit the British coal industry particularly hard, also adding temporarily to the strain on the political relations between France and England.

It is to correct the adverse trade balance that Britain is going in for protection, but the preliminary tariffs already imposed have as yet scarcely made a dent in the situation. For the first eleven months of 1931 the country's imports exceeded exports by \$1,848,105,000. This excess was greater than that by \$141,350,000.

These trade figures are far more disturbing to British statesmen and business men than the fact that the pound is below par. Not since the first shock over the abandonment of gold has anybody worried about the pound. The distinct policy of the government is not to stabilize the pound by British trade and world economic conditions generally have improved. When the proper time comes it is planned to fix the value of the pound at a level that can be maintained without strain, and it will probably be much lower than the old parity of \$4.86.

Unemployment is also of greater concern than the pound because despite a slight improvement there is still 44 per cent unemployment in the iron and steel industry and 59 per cent in shipbuilding. One of the greatest shocks of the year was caused by the enforced postponement of the building of the new Cunard liner because of business reasons. That misfortune stood out as conspicuously as the wreck of the Titanic almost twenty years ago in the records of sea disasters.

ION INDEX DOWN

For British industry as a whole the index of production figure has fallen 100 points from the basis of 100 for 1928. The national income in 1931 was estimated at \$19,210,000,000, representing a drop of about \$2,500,000,000 from 1929.

## SMOKING BAN

London—Members of the House of Commons are complaining because they do not enjoy the privilege of smoking.

Smoking is strictly forbidden in the lobbies and corridors of the "Mother of Parliaments." But intransigent members frequently violate the regulations, necessitating the placing of special squads of policemen to check the practice.

betting and advertising, and the growing of those cereals, such as wheat and tobacco, for which our climate is peculiarly suited.

"NEVILLE PAGE ROTHERBROOK," London, Eng."

Ironical Letter In The Nation Draws Attention

London—Neville Page Rotherbrooke has written a letter to The New Statesman and Nation on the trade situation in Britain which is being widely referred to.

The letter to the editor says: "Sir: May I protest against the tone in which you criticize the new 'protectionist' policy? You seem to me to understand neither its patriotic spirit nor its fundamental ideals."

"There is some sacrifice involved in 'buying British' and excluding foreign goods. No one denies it. To exclude foreign surgical instruments may result in a few extra deaths or a certain amount of mutilation or pain which the foreign instrument might have prevented. I further confess that as far as mere pleasure is concerned I prefer French champagne to the synthetic Birmingham variety—which is, however, improving month by month and will no doubt in time be most palatable."

"I admit the sacrifice, but the end is worth it. The true object is not so much to prevent the foreigner selling to us, but to prevent him from buying. Hitherto we have allowed him, and almost encouraged him, to buy up all our most choice products and turn them to his own uses. We have the finest coal in the world. Why should foreigners be allowed the use of it? Our Sheffield cutlery is unequalled; yet until lately it was more used by foreigners than by Englishmen! It makes one's blood boil to see brave Lancashire lads and lassies laboring long days in cotton mills to fulfill the orders of semi-savage Chinese and disloyal Indians. Worse still, who does not blush to see our ships, our splendid ships, steaming round the world filled with foreign merchandise and serving as common carriers to foreign exporters?"

"All that must be changed. Let the foreigner weave his own clothes and carry his own goods. Let us keep our labor for ourselves. Let us boldly put an end to all this greedy international huckstering, and concentrate upon our true staple trades—drink, the cinema,



## BOOKS OF THE DAY



## A Patient In Love With Doctor's Wife Vicki Baum's Theme

By PROF. W. T. ALLISON

VICKI BAUM, the Viennese author who made such a hit in the English-speaking world last year with her novel "Grand Hotel," will certainly increase her vogue with her new story, "And Life Goes On." We find here the same skill in character portrayal, the same interest in what Wordsworth referred to in his great line as "the still sad music of humanity," the same love for dramatic situations, and the same eye for convincing detail that made "Grand Hotel" such an absorbing narrative. Vicki Baum is what might be called an easy writer: every line in her new story is as clear as crystal, swift in movement and vigorous in execution, but the simplicity of style is the product of the art which conceals art.

### A DOCTOR'S WIFE SLEEPS WITH ONE EYE OPEN

From the very first sentence the reader is gripped by this story. Let me quote for you the first paragraph to see if it does not at once make you curious to go on reading: "The house was so old that the floor in Dr. Perseus's bedroom sloped unevenly downwards; and this was one of the things that worried Frau Perseus. The bed stood on a slant, and when you were tired you slipped down in your sleep towards the foot of the bed. The doctor's wife never slept very soundly, and this discomfort caused her sleep to be even more broken and disturbed. Sometimes she dreamed with terror that she was slipping down into the sea. So if the night bell broke into her dreams and actually been asleep or whether she had experienced this dreadful fear in a half-wakeful state. She touched the bed next her own. It was empty! She turned on the light and looked at her watch. Half-past two in the morning. As she pulled her large woolen shawl round her shoulders and walked down the strange, creaking, wooden staircase she could hear the child breathing in the little room. The ring at the door sounded impatient and urgent. The light was burning in the surgery. Elisabeth Perseus walked into the room on tiptoe before she went to open the front door."

### TINY DRIFTS OF LOOSE MORTAR

The reason why the floor sloped and the bed was on the slant was that Dr. and Mrs. Perseus lived in a very old house, part of the old tower on the wall of the German town of Lohwinkel, in southern Germany. Part of the old city wall formed the back wall of the house and it was so shaky that every time a car drove through the gate of the town the house trembled. As Vicki Baum puts it in her poetical way, "The floors, the staircases and the beams in the ceilings would begin to sigh with that soft lament of very old wood which has carried heavy burdens for several hundred years. At such moments Frau Perseus would stand still, curiously motionless and self-contained, as she felt the vibrations in the walls and listened for the strange creakings in the woodwork. When, a few moments later, a little mortar trickled down out of the paneling on the floor, Frau Perseus pulled herself together, took the dustcloth out of the cupboard, knelt down, and wiped away the tiny heaps of mortar."

### ELIZABETH, THE DIVINE DRUDGE

This continual cleaning up of mortar dust was, however, the least of Frau Perseus's troubles. She was only twenty-nine years of age but she felt that every year was adding about five times the wear and tear of that short period to her careworn face and figure. For the doctor's wife was a household drudge. She was tied to a husband who was an idealist of the idealists. When he was not treating his patients at home or in neighboring villages, and this took up most of his time, for he was very busy, he was studying medical works or journals, or gathering data about his new dietetic treatment for lead poisoning. In short his real for medical science was eating the doctor up. He was thin, he was going without his proper sleep, he was becoming a bundle of nerves. And mild and kindly and unselfish as he was, he did not notice, so profound was his absorption in his work, that he was hard on his wife as he was on himself; he was allowing her to drudge for him in his house and surgery, to do without a maid because little money came in from the far-flung practice among the post-war patients, and on top of everything required her to prepare a special dietary and devote much time and labor to the care of Lungaus, a working man who had contracted lead poisoning and whom the doctor had installed in a room on the top floor of his house so that he could be dieted and kept under observation. Elisabeth, the divine drudge, was patient under her trials; she loved her husband, but just about the time the story opens she was beginning to think that neither the doctor nor herself could keep up the pace much longer. And what made it harder for her to bear was that the romantic bloom of her first years of married life seemed to have faded quite away and the doctor was so lost in his researches into lead poisoning that he forgot even to give her a little care and now and again.

### THE JOYS OF A DOCTOR'S WIFE

Vicki Baum's fondness for detail is seen in such a passage as this, where she pictures for us Elisabeth's environment: "She went down to the surgery on the ground floor and began to tidy up the room. She counted the cigarette ends, signed a little, and then laughed, for Dr. Perseus, who was fanatically opposed to nicotine, was a prodigious smoker. She went to the telephone and rang up the house of Profet, the owner of the factory, to inquire about the morning temperature of his second son. It was 38.2 centigrade, and she made a note of this on the desk pad. She lit the spirit lamp under the sterilizer and laid out fresh linen and a clean white jacket for Nick. Then she polished the operating chair. In the meantime, specious clamps and funnel tubes were boiling. She bent over 'The Medical Journal' for five minutes and turned the pages, where the magazine was opened at an article on 'Sepsisprophylaxis in Cases of Injuries Among Agricultural Laborers.' She gazed at this article with the tense and searching look with which other women regard their female rivals. Sepsisprophylaxis! So that was what was causing Nick sleepless nights. The house trembled, mortar fell from the walls. The 9 o'clock bus was returning from the station. Elisabeth dragged her-

## Best Sellers

Book leaders in the sales list for the week stand in the following order, according to returns from the book trade across the country:

**FICTION**  
THE HARBOR MASTER, by William McFee.  
WESTWARD PASSAGE, by Margaret Ayer Barnes.  
ALL ALONG SHORE, by Joseph C. Lincoln.  
ALMOND TREE, by Grace Zaring Stone.  
TWO PEOPLE, by A. A. Milne.  
FIRST PERSON SINGULAR, by Somerset Maugham.  
BROOME STAGES, by Clemence Dane.  
JUDITH PARIS, by Hugh Walpole.  
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, by Warwick Deeping.  
FINCH'S FORTUNE, by Mazon de la Roche.  
THE GOOD EARTH, by Pearl S. Buck.  
SHADOWS ON THE ROCK, by Willa Cather.  
SPARKS OF FIRE, by Oliver LaFarge.  
THE STORY OF JULIAN, by Susan Ertz.  
AMERICAN BEAUTY, by Edna Ferber.  
LOVE WITHOUT MONEY, by Floyd Dell.

**NON-FICTION**  
WELLINGTON, by Philip Goodall.  
MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA, by Eugene O'Neill.  
CAN EUROPE KEEP THE PEACE? by Frank Simonds.  
CRANMER, by Hilaire Belloc.  
ELLEN TERRY-BERNARD SHAW, a correspondence.  
THE EPIC OF AMERICA, by John T. Adams.  
MAN'S OWN SHOW: CIVILIZATION, by George A. Dorsey.  
CULBERTSON'S SUMMARY, by Ely Culbertson.  
STILL MORE BONERS.  
MEXICO, by Stuart Chase.  
MATTHIAS AT THE DOOR, by Edwin Arlington Robinson.  
THE FORTY-NINERS, by Archer Butler Hulbert.

self up the stairs to take the stewed bananas to Lungaus's room in the attic."

### DR. PERSEUS'S BIG IDEA

The reason why Dr. Perseus was so interested in lead poisoning was that many of his patients contracted this disease in the Lohwinkel accumulator factory owned by the only big employer in the town, Herr Profet. He had an idea that if the factory operatives ate certain foods they would be able to resist the disease. Hence his experiments with Lungaus. On Elisabeth fell the duty of preparing the meals for the grumpy workman who showed no gratitude for anything that was done for him by either the doctor or the doctor's wife. It is Lungaus who is used by the author of the story to bring about one of its most dramatic occurrences, the burning of the Profet factory.

### A FEUD BETWEEN CAPITALIST AND COUNTRY SQUIRE

The feud between Herr Profet, the capitalist, and Herr von Raitzold, who owned the land between the factory and the railway station, provides another source of drama, at times pathetic, often amusing. Herr von Raitzold is a typical landowner, a member of the old German aristocratic class, now fallen upon evil days. He is desperately hard up but as proud as ever. He hates Profet because he is a new rich proletarian and is reaching out for some of his Raitzold's land, to provide more ground on which to build an extension to his factory. The encounters between the rivals are always dramatic and provoke the reader not only with careful studies in character portrayal but with one of the most humorous elements in the story.

### A MOTOR ACCIDENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

The plot of the story really thickens, however, when a motor-car accident takes place just outside Lohwinkel. The car was coming from Berlin to Baden-Baden at a high rate of speed and was being driven by Foblanke, the chauffeur, beside him sat the owner, Peter Karbon, maker of the famous Karbon tires. In the back seat sat the rich industrialist's mistress, Leonie Lania, a very pretty film actress of Berlin, and Franz Albert, German middleweight boxing champion. The car was traveling at about eighty-five miles per hour when suddenly it hit an animal lying in the road and crashed into a tree. A boy from the Raitzold estate was the first to discover the accident. He reported to Herr von Raitzold that help should be needed, for certainly Raitzold had been killed. Dr. Perseus was informed by telephone of the accident. He was at Herr Profet's house when the message came, so that worthy took him to the scene of the disaster in his motor car. The doctor promptly gave first aid to the strangers, all four of whom were injured. Foblanke died shortly after the doctor had examined him. Herr Karbon was removed to the doctor's own house for further treatment, the actress was taken to the Raitzold estate, and Herr Profet conveyed to his home the young priestess.

### ROMANCE COMES TO DOCTOR'S WIFE

The coming of these strangers, all three of them famous people, to the little town of Lohwinkel was naturally an event of prime importance. It was so important that the whole life of the town was affected. Herr Profet and the doctor's wife were the most vitally influenced because the former had to fight a wave of radicalism among his employees which was stirred up by the brother-in-law of the dead chauffeur, Foblanke. This man was a Berlin agitator who came to Lohwinkel to look after the body of his relative and did the stirring up on the side. But the main influence was that of Peter Karbon on that patient drudge, the doctor's wife. In the process of nursing this rich man back to a normal condition, Mrs. Perseus fell in love with him. And as he was quite tired of the pretty little actress and found the doctor's wife a charming woman of quite a different type, good-natured Peter made love to her with an avidity that Dr. Perseus had never shown even in his most romantic days. Poor, low-starved Elisabeth was easily convinced that another chapter was opening up for her in the book of life, one which would deliver her from bondage and give her a warmth of affection and a luxury that she had never known.

So the story narrows down to a duet twist love and duty. It is a finely conceived romance in the life of a drudge who never expected to see anything of the sort any more. Now she responds to it and how the story ends offers the reader a narrative that is vigorous, touching and amusing by turns. This is the best love story I have read for a long, long time.

## Seeing Russia



Margaret Bourke-White... clicks an epic in "Eyes on Russia."

IN "Eyes on Russia" the talented Margaret Bourke-White presents a camera record of life in Russia during the emergence of the Five-Year Plan.

Miss Bourke-White spent a good deal of time traveling about the land of the Soviets, photographing dams, steel plants, farms, laborers and practically everything else that looked interesting—and setting down a prose obligato of description and explanation.

The text of her book is not in the least noteworthy, but her pictures are simply magnificent. They present the facts about present-day Russian life as no prose could present them, and they are possessed of considerable aesthetic significance besides. The book is simply too good too miss.

"Eyes on Russia" is published by Simon and Schuster, and sells for \$5.

## Erstwhile Victorian Produces Fine Story Of Hudson's Bay Co.

THE history of the Hudson's Bay Company is of perennial interest. Perhaps a thousand years from now magazine editors will be accepting short stories based upon the real experiences of hunters, trappers, and factors who stood high upon the golden hours in those old days of romance when the buffalo and the beaver divided the western world between them.

Up to the present, however, no complete history of the old company has been written. For two centuries and a half men have been writing about the Hudson's Bay Company, but no historian has been permitted free and full access to its vast accumulation of material in the shape of reports of officials, old ledgers, and other books used in the fur business.

Agnes Laut's history of the company is the liveliest of all and reads like a romance but along comes a book which will likely supplant it in popular favor. This is "The Gentlemen Adventurers," by Robert E. Pinkerton, well-known in Victoria and around Brentwood. This writer is an American who has lived for years in Victoria and in the far north and knows how to handle a birchbark canoe as well as to pound the typewriter. He has lived so long in the northern woods and at H.B. posts and on a yacht in British Columbia waters that he might pass as a descendant of one of the old explorers. Anyway he has earned the right to add one more history of the Hudson's Bay Company to those that have been written already. His book is well-bound, nicely illustrated, and is written in an easy style that plays up the romance and leaves the dry-as-dust aspects of history unenhanced and unadorned.

## More Thrillers

AMONG the detective stories you might like to hear about are these: "About the Murder of the Night Club Lady," by Anthony Abbot (Covell-Priest, 23). The night club lady gets murdered while the police commissioner and his men are in the next room, and her girl friend's corpse appears a moment later in a blood-curdling and seemingly impossible manner. It is very puzzling, but it is not up to Mr. Abbot's previous thrillers. His famous Thatcher Colt gets more pompous and less life-like in each book.

## Quoting

WESTERN women are mad with their own vanity. —Gandhi.  
THE FIRST woman I ever knew made a new man out of me. —Clark Gable.  
IF I'm dead—it's lots of fun. —Jeanette MacDonald, movie actress.  
THIS (National Socialist) party is absolutely under my control. My will is done. —Adolf Hitler, leader of Germany's Fascists.  
THE masses of India are only awaiting my signal. —Mahatma Gandhi.  
THE world can no longer safely or wisely carry the burdens armaments impose. —Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Britain and Germany.  
I DON'T know of any man who gets a thrill out of his infidelity. —Edmund Lowe, screen actor.  
WE are now on the edge of a new renaissance of the spirit. —Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, former university professor at Stanford.  
SAFETY first is a vile motto. It is soul-destroying, a pestilent heresy which will rob the race of man of all incentive. —Major General J. E. B. Seely.  
FEW of us who use radio understand very much about it. —Prince George of England.  
TRUTH loses value if people do not understand. —Kiu-o, Japanese priest.

## Scholar Throws Light On Jesus's Early Days And Fills Gospel Gaps

DR. ROBERT EISLER, a shrewd and brilliant critic and an authority on Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Old Russian, Old Rumanian and the obscure dialects of the east, has written a study, "The Messiah Jesus and John the Baptist," a scholarly study of the beginnings of Christianity.

This outstanding contribution to the works of higher criticism is a volume of 638 pages and is published by Methuen and Company in London.

The problem tackled by Dr. Eisler is set out by H. L. Mencken in a brilliant review in this way: "What actually happened in Jerusalem and thereabout in the first years of the Christian era? What were the origins of that Jesus of Nazareth who made such an uproar during the administration of the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, and what were the circumstances which made Him the founder of a new religion, the most widespread and powerful the world has yet seen?"

"The answers that we find in Christian literature are incomplete and unsatisfactory. The New Testament, as we have it, is full of obviously dubious history. It was written, in the main, by men who had not witnessed the events they described, and hence it bristles with contradictions and absurdities. Worse, it shows plain signs of later tampering, so that the most we can say of it to-day is that it tells us, not what really happened, but simply what certain Christian theologians of the third, fourth, fifth, and even later centuries, though MAY have happened, or OUGHT to have happened. Nor is any help to be found in non-Christian sources, for, as the great German scholar, Adolf Harnack, once said, all that these have to say might be printed on one quarto sheet of paper."

DR. EISLER is convinced that it is a gross error to assume, as has been commonly done, that this paucity of records proves only that Jesus attracted little attention among the Romans—that His revolt was of no importance, and hence passed unnoticed. He shows, on the contrary, that they must have taken it very seriously, at all events in its political aspect, and that it was their custom to keep elaborate memoranda of such their historians. Why, then, have we so little about Jesus? In particular, why is there so little in the well-known history of Josephus, a Roman court historian, and why is that little so plainly unreliable? Why is the Jew Josephus made to say flatly that Jesus was a teacher of the Truth, that He arose from the dead, and that He was the Christ?—Dr. Eisler's answer is simple. Josephus never said anything of the sort.

So far Dr. Eisler's case has little support in documentary facts. But he quickly produces an extensive body of such facts from Russia. In the libraries and monasteries of that country are a number of early manuscripts of Josephus, mainly in northern dialects of Old Slav. They are translations from early Greek manuscripts and though there are some traces in them of that Christian tampering which is found in all the western manuscripts of Josephus, many passages remain which are at variance with the story told in the acts and aims of Jesus as dealt with in a detailed and realistic manner. These passages, in not a few cases, are so phrased that they are apparently direct quotations from official records of the events preceding the Crucifixion, and so they are of high historical value. They coincide, broadly speaking, with the narrative in the Gospels, but in many important details they are at variance. For they tell the story from the Roman point of view, but they are at least free from Christian coloring, and in consequence they answer many questions that the Gospel historians and the sophisticated western Josephus evade, apparently deliberately.

IN brief, Dr. Eisler concludes that Jesus was a member of a tribe of wandering craftsmen which still survives in the deserts of Palestine, and is now called the Sabe. Its members practice all the simple crafts that are in request among the nomads—carpentry, blacksmithing, and so on—and are noted for their gentle manners. They take no part whatever in the tribal feuds, accept only food and drink for their labor, and own no property. In times of trouble they are pacifists, preaching non-resistance and retiring to the desert when actual war breaks out. In the first years of the Christian era their influence was undoubtedly thrown against the spirit of revolt which was arising in Palestine, and was destined, in the year 70, to lead to a furious conflict with the Romans, fatal to the Jewish state. Jesus, like John the Baptist before Him, opposed this revolt, and proposed that His followers retire to the desert to escape it. But the little band was drawn, nevertheless, into the conspiracies of the Zealot faction, which was for an immediate attack on the Roman garrison, and Jesus, by virtue of His birth—He was, as a son of David, eligible to the Jewish throne—became willy-nilly, a figure in the anti-Roman movement. In the end, cornered, He apparently abandoned conciliation for the sword, and when an attempt was made to seize the Temple He was a party to it. Its failure cost Him His life. And, as Luke tells us, "a superscription was written over Him in letters of Greek, and Latin, and Hebrew. This is the King of the Jews."

DR. EISLER'S reconstruction of Josephus's narrative throws a great deal of light upon some of the darkest places in the Synoptic Gospels. It explains the arming of the Disciples, otherwise so strangely at variance with the sermon on the Mount. It makes understandable the great discrepancies between other parts of the early preaching, and the melodramatic events of the last few days. It gets rid of the Christian tradition, incredible on so many grounds, that the Romans had little if anything to do with the Crucifixion, but simply turned Jesus over to the Jews. It disposes of difficulties in a dozen other places, some of which have fevered theologians for many years. And incidentally, those parts of the Russian Josephus which deal with the person and personality of Jesus also give rational explanations of certain minor texts that have long been quite unintelligible, for example, the "Physician, heal thyself," of Luke iv 23.

## Library Leaders

Leaders at the leading local lending libraries are placed in the following order of popular demand for the week by librarians at Hibben's Lending Library:

**FICTION**  
MAY LEITH, by Ernest Raymond.  
BORN AT SEA, by Pamela Frankau.  
MAID IN WAITING, by Galsworthy.  
WESTWARD PASSAGE, by Margaret Ayer Barnes.  
**NON-FICTION**  
MARRIED LOVE, by Marie Stopes.  
FOUR FACES OF SIVA, by Robert Casey.  
ROLLING STONE, by Lowell Thomas.  
AMONG THE NUDESTS, by Frances and Mason Merrill.



## Books and Things

SIR NORMAN ANGELL, member of Parliament and author of "The Money Game," "The Great Illusion" and other volumes, has arrived in New York aboard the Majestic to-day for a two-months' lecture tour.

THE history of the World Court in the last ten years is the subject of the volume, "The World Court," which the World Peace Foundation of Boston is releasing. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard University, is the author, and he details the World Court's achievements from 1921 to October, 1931, analyzing and interpreting each of the judgments, orders and advisory opinions. The author presents the history of the question of American adherence to the international tribunal in the form of the essential documents.

WORD has just come from England of the death of Eric Brett Young, author of "The Murder of a Priest," "Dancing Begonia" (Lippincott). Mr. Young, brother of Francis Brett Young, died on November 30 in England after a brief illness.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, by Matthew Josephson, which was originally announced for publication during the fall by Harcourt, Brace and Company, will be published on January 21.

POISONOUS narcotics are used more in the United States than in any other country, and it is estimated that there are in this country more than 1,600,000 addicts, many of them boys and girls, according to a new Macmillan book, "Poisons and Poisoners." Morphine, opium, cocaine and chloroform are listed as the drugs in greatest use. The author, C. J. S. Thompson, curator of the historical section of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, makes in his book a historical survey of the use of poisons from the earliest times to the present. He has added accounts of famous poison trials and mysteries which have baffled the police.

MARY AGNES HAMILTON, former member of Parliament and author of biographies of J. Ramsay MacDonald and Margaret Bondfield under the name of "Iconoclast," has arrived in New York for a lecture tour, is the author of "The House of Commons," which Houghton, Mifflin will publish next month.

KONRAD BERCOVITZ's new novel, "Against the Sky," will be published by Covell, Friede the month. Other volumes announced by this firm for early publication include "Bachelor's Wife," by Walter A. Ruckeyser; "Drums of Damblah," by M. Bedford-Jones; "Free Lady," by Cecil Strange; "World Chaos," by William McDougall; "Murder in the Dentist Chair," by Molly Thynne; "Three Rich Men," by Sidney H. Small; "The Complete Medical Follies," by Dr. Morris Fishbein; "No More Orchids," by Grace Perkins, and "Alimony Jail," by Bobbie Meredith.

LUIGI PIRANDELLO has just returned to Rome. The famous Italian author and playwright is represented on the Dutton January list with a book of fiction issued under the title of "Horse in the Moon." The publication date is January 22. The volume was translated by Samuel Putnam.

ALFRED A. KNOPP announces that Oswald Spengler's new book, "Man and Technics," will be issued on February 5. The same publisher also will release that day Storm Jameson's new novel, "That Was Yesterday."

THE latest novel by Diana Patrick, author of seventeen romances, among them several best sellers, is released to-day. It is called "The Time of Gold," and E. P. Dutton and Company, its publishers, placed the book on sale January 1. The author of such popular favorites as "Heart's Garrison," "Gather the Stars" and "See My Shining Palace" gives in her latest novel a tale of a young girl, Jenny Loring, the daughter of a struggling Irish player and a waitress, who innocently becomes involved in a scandal that threatens her career. The rainbow appears at the end of a rain of serious complications, bringing Jenny romance and happiness. Dutton describes "The Time of Gold" as the author's "most charming romance."



## World Slump Laid By British Writers To Tariff Walls

THE tariff walls of the United States are largely to blame for wrecking the financial structure of the world and for causing the international economic slump, according to nine British economists who examine the case for and against tariffs from every angle in the volume, "Tariffs: The Case Examined," with Longmans, Green and Company as issuing. The committee of experts undertook its task under the chairmanship of Sir William Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science. The other members are F. C. Benham, W. T. Layton, A. L. Bowley, T. E. Gregory, J. R. Hicks, A. Plant, L. C. Robbins and G. L. Schwartz.

The experts condemn the institution of tariffs as harmful to all countries and beneficial to none. They assert that tariffs, by barring the free exchange of goods, have made the payment of reparations and international debts very difficult if not impossible, for the debtor countries are unable to meet their obligations with the very best of goods and are already stripped of their other resources. They demand a widespread reform of the problem to open the highways to prosperity, explaining:

"The world slump has shown how closely the fortunes of all countries are now linked. If such disasters are to be prevented or lightened in future, that can be done only by growing international co-operation in the economic sphere. To help such co-operation tariffs can do nothing. They can and must do much to make it harder. For tariffs designed to stop trade are a form of compulsory non-co-operation and a source of economic problems for the whole world from which a policy of tariffs can be judged and must be condemned, so consideration of the world slump of 1930 leads to a similar conclusion."

IN the opinion of the committee of experts protection and revenue are directly diverse aims. They point out that in so far as a tariff keeps goods out, it cannot bring in revenue; in so far as it brings in revenue, it does so by letting in goods. The experts find that protection and retaliation "are yet more opposed." They contend that the prospect that in the course of commercial bargaining between governments tariffs might be alternately raised and lowered "would destroy the confidence which is the basis of enterprise."

The experts devote the major portion of their study to the British situation. The apparent decline of British prosperity, they say, is fundamentally due to difficulties cramping the growth of international trade and it would be aggravated, not lightened, by the fresh obstacle to international trade which a British tariff would present. The commission adds that "the prolonged heavy unemployment, which is the most conspicuous symptom of British economic ill-health to-day, arises from diseases for which protection in no cure. The dropping of the gold standard has made the case against a British tariff all the stronger, the experts agree, explaining:

"Leaving the exchange free to fluctuate itself brings about, through the exchange market, the relation of internal and world prices necessary to adjust the balance of trade. It acts just as contracting credit and lowering prices by a rise of bank rate acts under the gold standard. It has all the effects of a tariff in making imports dearer and the additional effect of making exports cheaper. With an exchange free to fluctuate, a tax on imports hits directly at 'ports; its only effect is to bring about stabilization of the trade balance at a slightly higher level of the exchange and a reduced volume of international trade."

## Scotch Folk Stories

DONALD A. MACKENZIE belongs to that numerous class of Scotsmen of whom Old Mortality was a conspicuous example. He loves nothing better than an old yarn, the ghastlier the better, which illustrates the Celtic spirit. He has researched old books and sifted the memories of old Highlanders, men and women, for folk stories which breathe of feasts of supernatural strength and skill, of wonderful animals who give aid at crucial moments to desperate heroes and heroines, of fairies and witches and giants who haunt the glens and the lochs in a remote past. One of the most interesting of these "Tales From the Moors and the Mountains," as Mr. Mackenzie calls his books, is that of a soul concealed in a big stone.

"The story of 'Cano's Soul-stone,'" explains Mr. Mackenzie, "a version of which is preserved in an old manuscript, appears to go back to medieval times. In the story of 'Pinlay the Changeling,' collected in Skye over a generation ago and here told in English for the first time, we meet, indeed, with the belief that some standing stones are 'soul-bodies.' Pinlay obtains a magic wand and when he smites a standing stone a warrior appears; when he smites the warrior a stone appears; when he smites the stone a woman appears; when he smites the woman a man appears. The story of 'The White Hind of Glen Orrin.' In other tales are magic pebbles which cure disease, and pebbles and caps which transport individuals over long distances. Like the famous 'magic carpet' of the eastern stories. Memories of the Gaelic 'Isle of the Blest' are enshrined in the stories of the floating green island of the Atlantic."

## Engineering Triumphs

ONE OF the most romantic activities of genius is home bridge building. In prehistoric times man wore bridges of vines across rivers; to-day he goes in for steel and reinforced concrete. A book that is well illustrated and particularly interesting on this theme is "Great Feats of Modern Engineering," by Edward E. Flanagan. Ten engineering triumphs with which this writer deals include Sydney Harbor Bridge, the Forth Bridge, the gigantic bridges of New York City, the Panama Canal, the Catwalk Aqueduct, the Shannon Power Scheme, various great docks, the wonderful underground station at Piccadilly Circus, London's "robot" post office railway. These topics, and a number of others, are dealt with by the author in a manner which makes them as thrilling as any novel. Thirty-two plates, reproduced from photographs, and many diagrams in line, illustrate the subjects on which he writes.



# A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

## New House Pyjamas Are Smart Though Practical!

Patou Warns Against Fantasy in Indoor Costumes



Tailored comfort plus warmth comes via a robe (left) of two-tone reversible vogue. Patou's idea of correct indoor wear for the pyjama woman is a deep blue crepe royal sleeveless suit (right), with intricately cut trousers and a wee standing collar. Over a sleeveless pale rose negligee of crepe (centre), Patou places an amusing jacket of soft blue velvet.

By JEAN PATOU

PARIS.—One very seldom considers lounge attire when pondering generally on the wardrobe of a well-dressed woman.

Yet it seems to me that precious as the moments are that a modern woman can spend in her own home, the garment she wears then should be studied as carefully as any other.

As a matter of fact, I think lounge clothes are sufficiently important to have a style all their own, especially as nowadays restful time does not necessarily mean the barring of all social activity.

There is a question as to whether indoor styles should follow the prevailing mode or be completely independent.

Generally speaking, negligees usually harmonize with the remainder of a

woman's clothes, but there is no hard and fast rule governing this. By this, I mean that there is never any air of eccentricity in the lounge attire of a modern woman, but on the other hand, if the ardent sportswoman wishes, she can very well don an

ultra feminine negligee for her leisure hours.

A negligee is very often a decided insight into the character and personality of its wearer. It is something so extremely feminine and its chief qualities reside in its line and softness.

Even when a negligee is mainly composed of a satin sheath effect, it should have some touches of light and airy trimming to convey that necessary albeit restrained vaporous note.

One feature, though, is rigorously barred from even the most feminine of negligees, and that is transparency. Still another point to keep in mind is that too rich or sumptuous a fabric is sure to result in something that looks old-

fashioned, almost obsolete. It is quite ridiculous, on reflection, that a woman should wear a delicate and over-rich garment for resting purposes.

Indoor pyjamas, the other types of rest attire, are obviously less feminine but more practical. This latter quality, however, does not mean that a great deal of measure and study should attend their make-up. A mere detail will be sufficient to convey an ambiguous air to pyjamas and this can usually be traced to the desire to achieve complicated effects which they do not need.

The most satisfactory pyjama ensemble is, I think, composed of a sleeveless blouse and trousers, with the blouse tucked in the trousers.

The latter should be wide, without exaggeration. I suggest a sleeveless blouse because the suit can be successfully completed by a robe in light wool fabric, neither too full nor too fitted and absolutely plain, providing added comfort.

Pyjamas should always be uni-colored or at most combine two colors. Here again the woman with an unerring dress sense will know what shades are best suited to this type of garment.

## The SUNDAY DINNER

By Oscar of the Waldorf

Hearts of Celery  
Jellied Beef Consomme  
Fried Veal Cutlets with Tomatoes  
Corn Sauce Baked Potatoes  
New Beets  
Endive, French Dressing  
Apple Custard  
Coffee

### FRIED VEAL CUTLETS WITH TOMATOES

Cut about two pounds of veal cutlets from the leg into small slices, season them with pepper and salt, roll them in cracker-dust, then dip them in beaten eggs and again in cracker-dust. Have in readiness on the fire a frying pan containing smoking fat one-half an inch in depth; put the veal into the hot fat and fry brown on both sides.

While the veal is frying, wipe half a dozen large, firm tomatoes with a damp cloth, slice them about one-half an inch thick, roll them in flour, season with pepper and salt, and fry until brown in the pan with the veal. Serve the veal on a dish, with the tomatoes laid neatly around in a circle. The veal cutlets may be dipped in bread crumbs and fried, and served with the tomatoes.

### APPLE CUSTARD

Take some apple marmalade or stewed apples, and warm up with a little finely-powdered sugar. Let this stand in a basin until cold. Beat up some eggs until very light and stir and beat them well into some new milk. A little cream enriches the custard. Mix this up with the apples, pour into a deep dish, and bake for twenty minutes.



(From Sidney Blumenthal)

Nothing puts a woman in a holiday mood quite so much as an enchanting bit of attire.

For sheer glamor, perhaps nothing flatters her ego quite as much as a negligee which makes her feel every inch a romantic soul.

Many women who go in heavily for gowns and frocks to wear outside the home, find themselves with no single lovely thing for intimate wear. Psychologically that is a terrific let-down for a lovely lady! The acquisition of something positively exquisite and charming should be imperative.

To start the New Year right, a ravishingly beautiful negligee might be suggested to her, one that has color, softness, flattering lines.

Apparently made just for such a person is a swanky, sleek new DuBerry

## RED VELVET GIVES NOTE OF ENCHANTMENT TO NEGLIGEE

## SWEET SECRETS



Courtesy of Jay-Thorpe

Brand new, very coquettish and most appropriate are the new byndoir decorations—sachet dolls. Colored pins make sparkling eyes for them, silk floss makes soft hair, and their piquant expression comes from their cute little noses and wee mouths. They have long, dangling legs, encased in regular mules, and take the most amusing poses on earth. Most appropriately they wear lingerie and negligees just like those available in the store.

## A "Dippy" Hat



Looking southward or out to sea, and with a haggard quill to steer its chic course, is the new travel hat that has a dream-maker crown, intricately cut and stitched trimly, and an even width brim all around that knows where to dip over the right eye and lift over the left and hugs the hairline all around the back. It is of gay red faun suede

## THESE SMART NEW HATS CONSIDER COLLARS!



The size of your hat, these days, should be somewhat in inverse proportion to the fur collar or fur piece you wear.

Not that you should take to a huge hat, just because you wear a tiny sable collar or that your hat should disappear altogether if your caracul coat has room for its collar.

But there is some sense behind the vogue that makes tiny hats for stand-up collars and bigger ones for flat or tight collars. You must be comfortable to be smart, and you know how irritating it is to have your hat and collar always arguing when you hold your head up!

Nicole uses flat fur touches with many mid-winter





# A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

## Cousin Bobby Visits Land Where All Men Carry Guns

Willie Winkle Hears From His Cousin Who Has Turned Up in the Holy Land With Toots and Junior; People in Transjordan, Between Palestine and the Wild Desert, are Bad and Some Live in Caves; Sees Sheiks.

By WILLIE WINKLE

I have got a treat in store for my readers. Some time ago, you will remember, I had some interesting letters from my Cousin Bobby, who was traveling in England and France with his sister Toots and brother Junior. I thought I was not going to hear from them again, but to my surprise this week I received a long letter from Bobby telling me about his trip to Palestine. With his Auntie and Uncle he has been in the Holy Land and they have helped him write the letter. We have just celebrated Christmas and it is nice that we should hear something about the land in which Christ was born. The letter is so long that I cannot run it all at once, so you will get it in pieces.

Here is the start of it:

"We sailed from Larnaca (Cyprus) that is where the British had some trouble with the natives recently, in the afternoon, arriving early next morning at the port of Jaffa. Here we went ashore in open boats, because there is no wharf or harbor, and landing is only possible in calm weather, on account of the rocks, between which the boats must pass. Jaffa is a condensed town of moderate size, semi-Oriental and semi-modern. More interesting to us than Jaffa itself was the daughter town of Tel-Aviv, close enough to be called a suburb, and built since the war by immigrant Jews who are making for themselves here a clean, up-to-date, and well-planned city—the only all-Jewish city in the world.

"From Jaffa we proceeded almost immediately by car to Jerusalem, past the orange groves round Lydda, and then up into the hill country on which Jerusalem perches like a crown, dominating the valleys and hills around. We were able, in two days, to see most of the places of interest in the Holy City, and took a trip to Bethlehem, where the site of our Lord's birth is built over by a large church, in the same manner in which all the holy places in Jerusalem are enshrined and protected. The women of Bethlehem still wear a quaint high-peaked head-dress, resembling that worn in Europe in the days of the Crusaders.

"The furthest point which we had planned to visit on our trip was the 'rose-red' city of Petra, in the heart of the desert, beyond the Dead Sea. To reach this we had first to get to Amman, the capital of Transjordan, via Jericho (you remember the rough road to Jericho!) A certain amount of excavation work has been undertaken at the upper end of Jericho in the last two years, and parts of the ancient walls unearthed. Jericho must have been a very different place in the days when the Israelites encompassed it and captured it.

"We naturally had a trip down to the shores of the Dead Sea while we were so close, and tasted its briny water. After Jericho the road crosses the Jordan by Allenby Bridge. The Jordan is the frontier of Palestine, so once across the bridge we were in Transjordan, a new and separate state, but con-

## THIS CURIOUS WORLD



trolled by Great Britain under the same mandate as Palestine.

### ALL CARRY A GUN

"Transjordan can be regarded as a buffer country between the settled land of Palestine and the wild desert. It is said that every man in Transjordan carries a gun, and lawlessness is very common; but in the last few years the organization of the police posts and military control has succeeded in making the country sufficiently safe for the ordinary traveler, who sees the people pursuing their normal occupations peacefully, and is inclined to forget how close to the surface lie the dangers of murder and riot.

"The western side of the country, adjoining the Jordan Valley, is, if anything, pleasanter and better cultivated than Palestine itself. Villages seem scarce, but there are streams and wild flowers, and large areas of tilled land, while goat herds and shepherds roam the more barren tracts of hill and valley.

"Es Salt is a very picturesque old town, nestling in an amphitheatre of hills formed by the junction of two ravines to form a river bed. The houses are built tier upon tier up the hill-sides, and wandering through the narrow streets one finds oneself in a truly Eastern town, with well-clad sheiks frequenting the bazaars, and native Arabs of various types sauntering to and fro. This is the old capital town of the country, for it is only since the inauguration of the Emir Abdullah that the centre of government has been transferred to Amman. Amman and Salt, and, in fact, most of the landmarks in this country have just as old a history, and are just as full of Biblical and classical associations as the towns of Palestine itself. The children of Israel, both in their early wanderings and also after their settlement of the land, were familiar with this country beyond the Jordan, the land of the Moabites, the land of the Ammonites, and the country of Edom. Nowadays the population is entirely Arab, except for a minority of Armenians and Circassians, who have emigrated from their own lands far away to the northwest.

"The Armenians settle in the towns and become tradesmen and artisans. The Circassians are agricultural people who live together in villages of their own. The Arabs are of mixed type, varying from the settled Arab of the towns to the true nomad, the Bedouin of the wilderness. Then there is a class of seminomads, the lowest and poorest of all, who settle in caves or crude tents on the borders of villages, living a poor existence without land or proper livelihood, possessing only the rights of watering and grazing, and a

danger to all who come their way without the protection of arms or tribal friendship.

"The expedition to Petra properly starts from Amman, the present capital of Transjordan, which lies like an outpost town on the eastern fringe of the cultivated and inhabited part of the country. The Hedjaz railway runs through the town on its way north and south to link the great city of Damascus with the distant towns of Arabia proper. Maan, 135 miles south, is the next halt of importance from Amman, and to reach Petra one must first proceed to Maan, either by train or road, across an area of arid desert land, an encroachment from the great central desert of Arabia. The journey is best done by car. From the moment of leaving Amman one has a sense of embarking on a journey into the wilds, for the metalled road terminates abruptly at the end of the village itself, and the car, after fording the rocky bed of a small stream, mounts the hill opposite by a steep and stoney track, away up on to the undulating plateau beyond. For some miles there are patches of cultivation and occasional small settlements. Although the hills are barren, the shallow valleys contain enough good soil to raise crops, and here, as everywhere else in the thirsty east, one finds that every piece of fruitful ground, however small, however stoney, is utilized to bear seed, even though the crop it yields may be feeble or stunted."

(To be continued next week)

## DID YOU KNOW—?

The weakest bone in the body is the collar bone.

Frogs absorb water through the skin; never drink it. They do not breathe, but swallow air. When the skin splits as the frog grows old, he pulls it off and swallows it.

About forty cities in the world have populations of more than a million.

England's only bachelor king was William Rufus, or William II, son and successor of William the Conqueror. Edward V and Edward VI were never married, but they died without reaching their majority.

A waterspout 5,104 feet high was seen off New South Wales in 1898.

German police have equipped trained pigeons with a strap camera which, when the bird is on the wing, snaps pictures of the ground.

## BEDTIME STORY

### Uncle Wiggily's Music

By HOWARD E. GARIS

Nurse Jane Fuzzy Wuzzy and Mrs. Longears, the rabbit lady wife of Uncle Wiggily, sat in the hollow stump bungalow looking at each other. The animal ladies were very sad.

"Well, it didn't work, did it?" said Nurse Jane with a sigh.

"Not exactly," and Mrs. Longears began to giggle.

"What are you laughing at?" the muskrat lady housekeeper wanted to know.

"I can't help laughing when I think of what happened when all those feathers flew around the kitchen like snow!" chuckled Mrs. Longears. "Oh, it was so funny!"

"Yes, it was," agreed Nurse Jane. "And it didn't stop Uncle Wiggily from blowing his tooter. But I have thought of a way I am sure will put a stop to what he calls his music. Listen to me."

So while Mrs. Longears listened to Nurse Jane, I'll tell you what happened up to this time.

Uncle Wiggily came home one day with a big band horn, which he called a tooter. But when he tried to play it he made such doleful sounds like umph-umph hoo-hump boom-zoom, that his wife had to cover her ears with her paws and go out of the room. So did Nurse Jane.

Then the muskrat lady thought of the plan of stuffing a feather pillow from the bed in



"Music at last"

the big end of the umphy-umph horn. But Uncle Wiggily blew into it so hard, as I told you in last night's story, that he blew the pillow all to pieces and the feathers scattered all over the kitchen like snow. Then he went right on playing as loudly as before until his wife and Nurse Jane didn't know what to do.

"But I'll stop him this time!" said Nurse Jane as Mrs. Longears finished listening to her.

"Are you sure the cork will stop him?" Mrs. Longears asked.

"Oh, sure!" squeaked Nurse Jane, that being her way of talking.

What the muskrat lady housekeeper had decided to do was this. When the feather pillow she stuffed into the big end of Uncle Wiggily's tooter horn did not soften the blaring noises, Miss Fuzzy Wuzzy said she would slip a cork into the small end.

"He can't blow the cork out!" Nurse Jane said.

"I don't believe he can," agreed Mrs. Longears.

So, when Uncle Wiggily went out the next day to look for an adventure, the rabbit lady and the muskrat lady slipped up to the room of the bunny gentleman and stuck a big cork away down in the small end of the tooter horn.

"Now I'd like to see him make music!" chuckled Nurse Jane.

"If he blows that cork out, I'll call the Police Dog!" said Mrs. Longears, pretending to be angry, though, after all, she couldn't help laughing. Uncle Wiggily looked so funny when he puffed out his cheeks to make what he called music on his tooter.

The rabbit gentleman was gone for some time. He had a little adventure, but not one worth telling about, and when

## THE TINYMIES



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

The big grasshopper's legs

were long and it looked very big and strong. As Carpy sat upon its back the others laughed in glee. The way "twood hop up in the air gave little Carpy quite a scare. "Hang on real tight," cried Scouty, "and you're safe as you can be."

"Oh, do you think so," Carpy said. "If you're so brave, just come ahead and try to ride him for a while. I'll bet you'll take a flop. I'll try to steer him back to you. It may be mighty hard to do." But Mister Hopper was real kind. He soon came to a stop.

Then Scouty said, "I'll show you how to ride him right. Just watch me, now." He then climbed on the hopper's back and shouted, "All right, jump!" Away he went, out through the air. The way that Scouty stuck was rare. The hopper made one long, last jump and landed with a thump.

"I must admit that you are

great," said Carpy, "but, if you will wait, I'll try the riding stunt again, to prove I'm also good. This time, before we leave the ground, I'll wrap my little feet around the hopper's back and then I'll ride as real good riders should."

At last he cried, "Well, I'm all set and now a real treat you will get. Get going, Mister Hopper. Show the lads I'm safe and sound." But Carpy wrapped his feet too tight and Mister Hopper got a fright. He flopped a bit and Carpy shortly landed on the ground.

The others rushed up to his side. "Oh, are you hurt?" wee Duncy cried. He then helped Carpy to sit up. His face was skinned a bit. Kind Scouty was the next to speak. "We'll rub soft flowers upon your cheek," said he. "That is the only way I know of helping it."

he reached his bungalow again he said:

"Oh, I feel fine! I feel just like blowing music."

"Let's stand outside his door," whispered Nurse Jane to Mrs. Longears, "and listen to what he says when he blows and blows and blows and can't make a sound."

So the two animal ladies stood outside Uncle Wiggily's door, and he began to blow. He puffed and puffed and puffed, but not a sound came from his tooter horn.

"Ah ha! Another trick of Nurse Jane's!" he chuckled. "She has stuffed another pillow, or maybe the bed mattress into the big end of my horn. I'll take it out and toot."

But when the rabbit gentleman squinted down the big end of the horn he saw neither pillow nor mattress. The horn was not stopped up at that end. Then he tried again to blow, but not a sound came out, and he never thought of the cork in the little end of the horn.

"Well, this is queer," said Uncle Wiggily. He put the horn on a chair and turned the pages of his lesson book, thinking it might tell what to do when the carburetor of a horn is stuck, or something like that.

Then, all of a sudden, from the horn came sounds of:

"Squeak! Squawk! Tweek! Tweek! Tweek! Diddle! Tum! Tee! Tee!"

"Oh, music at last!" cried Uncle Wiggily. "I have learned to play. All the breath I have blown into the horn is coming out now in sweet music, even when I don't blow! This is wonderful!" He listened to the horn in the chair. Again came from it: "Tweek! Tweek! Tweekle-dee!"

Now, how was the music made when the horn was on a chair? Well, to find out you must read the story on Monday. And if the kitchen chair will stop trying to dance on one leg when the rice pudding wants to sit down, I'll tell you next about Uncle Wiggily's jolly concert.

(Copyright, 1932, by Howard E. Garis.)

## Swan Turns In A Fire Alarm

Not long ago the fire alarms made a tremendous din all over the town of Alton, in England. A brewery sounded its hooter, and the fire station bell rang out with its terrible clamor. Almost before you could say Jack Robinson the fire brigade had turned out, spick and span in shiny brass helmets and uniforms, ready to rush to the rescue and fight the flames.

A crowd collected to watch the brigade set out. Then somebody asked where the fire was. Nobody knew. It was a very strange thing, but the fire alarm box was still intact. And the telephone exchange had not received the usual signal. After wasting a good deal of time the firemen and the crowd dispersed, thinking some contemptible person was playing a practical joke on the townspeople.

At last the mystery was cleared up. It was a swan which had unwittingly hoaxed the town. She had been flying low over the houses and was suddenly caught in the fire alarm wires set up over the roof of a school.

The headmaster and two boys climbed up and tried to set her free, but she looked so menacing that they scrambled down and informed the post office of the complication. Two men were sent to their assistance and at last managed to release her from the entanglement. Even then the swan would not budge from the roof, and disdainfully refused all their tempting offers of food. But at last she spread her great white wings and flew away. — The Children's Newspaper.

## WHITE ELEPHANT'S LUCK

Belief that white elephants are lucky spread from the cult of the white elephant, a religious order. In Siam, it is believed that a white elephant contains the soul of a dead person. When one is captured it is baptized, feted and worshipped.

## Auntie May's Corner

I have a very interesting story for my young readers about little boy who lives in Victoria and who went to Penticton, B.C. to spend a short holiday with his grandparents. While at grandpa's Harold, that was the little boy's name, had a live terrier pup, with a black and brown face, as his companion Harold and the terrier became very fond of each other and was a very sad day when they had to part and Harold had to leave for home.

Grannie noticed how hard it was for Harold to say goodbye to the puppy so the day after he had gone she sent to the express office and asked if they could ship a dog to Victoria. The said they could and the puppy was put in a crate and started on his way to Victoria. The day before Christmas the front door bell of Harold's home rang when he was having his lunch and as his mother was busy, he went. Imagine his surprise when the man handed him a crate with his little puppy friend in it. Harold signed the receipt in a hurry and opened the crate and rushed in to show the terrier to his mother.

Next day Harold took the dog around the neighborhood and showed him to his friends. They played on the beach and the pup had a great time on the floating logs. That night the dog got out of his kennel and went away. It was too dark to look for him but about 2 o'clock in the morning he came back and scratched at the back door. The day after Christmas the puppy broke his lead and ran away.

My, how heartbroken Harold was!

Next day the puppy did not show up and Harold was so upset that, his mother phoned The Times and the pleasant lady at the other end of the wire agreed to put a notice in the "Lost and Found" column.

It was the day of Harold's Sunday School Christmas party but he did not want to go. His mother finally persuaded him to go along, suggesting that he might find some one who had heard of the pup.

When Harold returned from his party he was greeted with the merry barking of his old friend. Two hours after the party came out the puppy was back with his master. Some people who did not want a dog found him and fed him and then gave him to their neighbors who loved dogs. These people hoped one would claim the dog as they fell in love with him but when they read in the paper about how badly Harold was feeling over his loss they quickly returned him.

Now Harold is one of the happiest boys in town.

You will remember that last week when I was writing about "personality" that I mentioned how highly a certain doctor recommended shell fish and other sea food, particularly seaweed for our diet.

This week I have discovered that we are eating seaweed every meal and do not know it. Seaweed yields everything from sandwiches to face powder.

The National Geographic Society has prepared data on the strange plant. Japan, the society finds, harvests 450,000,000 pounds of seaweed a year. There are seaweed industries on both coasts of America, but this does not furnish enough of the seaweed and 5,000 tons are imported annually. In Hawaii and Japan it is a chief source of food, the plant being eaten in seventy varieties in Hawaii.

"In one form or another seaweed has appeared on nearly every dining table on this continent," the society reports. "Agar-agar, a dried, partially bleached gelatinous extract of seaweed, is eaten in ice creams, jellies, candies and pastries. Cosmetics may contain agar-agar, and at the drug store one may buy it in adhesive tape and soap."

## Once Is Enough

Son: Dad, a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?  
Dad: Well, they are usually referred to as such.

Son: Then, if a man marries twice, there isn't much left of him, is there?

Rust is estimated to cost the world more than \$5,000,000,000 a year.

## Tactful

Little Man (in restaurant)—Er—excuse me—do you happen to be Clarence Lutt of Surbiton?  
Big Man—No, I do not.

Little Man—Oh, er—well, you see, I do, and that is his name, isn't it?

The dragon fly is able to fly backwards at the same speed forwards.

## Be Sure You're Right



AN ALLIGATOR MAY HAVE A HUNGRY LOOK, BUT IT IS HIS NEAR RELATIVE, THE CROCODILE, WHICH IS DANGEROUS TO MAN.



YOU MAY BE UNDER THE ILLUSION THAT AN OSTRICH BURIES HIS HEAD IN SAND BECAUSE HE THINKS THAT IF HE CANNOT SEE HIM, HE CANNOT PURSUERS THEY CANNOT SEE HIM. WHAT HE REALLY DOES IS TO ROLL UP IN A HEAP TO APPEAR AS SMALL AS POSSIBLE.



# Leap Year---Open Hunting Season Declared On Bachelors

Inquiring Reporter Sets Out to Discover the Strategy of Victoria Girls as Way Is Cleared for Action; Some Male Cynics Declare It Will Make No Difference as Women Always Really Control the Proposing; One Poor Married Man Thinks It a Good Scheme to Get Even With the Unmarried Man

**BACHELORS** beware! Wedding bells are ready to ring out! This is leap year and girls are to have their innings. It is the open season for the hunting down of bachelors. Proposals by women are the order of the day, or would be if the advice of the Montreal clergy is followed.

The financial depression is to blame for man's diffidence in proposing, the inquiring reporter who set out to investigate leap year prospects in Victoria learned, and women should make the most of the opportunity offered this year and take the initiative in leading the men to the altar.

Not all girls feel so inclined, however, as the somewhat cryptic remark of this Victoria girl shows. "Leap year," she said. "Show me a man worth leaping at and I'll leap."

"However, if a man were very poor and I loved him, I would ask him if I thought he wouldn't ask me."

Another Victoria girl said: "I wouldn't become engaged this year, for everyone would accuse me of asking the man, but I won't take any chances, and if no man asks me in the meantime, come leap year I will propose to a man—before I get too old."

**LEAP YEAR** proposals by the ladies? Oh yes, I am in favor of them," was the opinion of a charming young lady of twenty.

"Not that it makes any difference to me," she remarked with a toss of her pretty head. "I can pick my men and have any of them proposing in two weeks. However, for some girls I think it is probably a necessary custom for the poor dears."

Whether or not there are others in this city who think as this girl does, remains to be seen and this year will tell the story. If at the end of the year there are still "old maids" in Victoria it will be from choice and from no other reason.

**WHO CALLS** it a Leap Year custom? another sophisticated young lady here asked. "I don't really see what difference it makes. Man never does actually propose. He is led up to it. Why, half the girls in Victoria could say who is going to propose to them and when. They arrange affairs accordingly."

"The actual proposing is a pretty but entirely unnecessary custom, and the man is allowed to do it to preserve their conceit. The ladies permit that. I don't see why it should be abandoned, Leap Year or any year. But it makes no actual difference, anyway."

**A BRIGHT** young lawyer, more concerned with legal terminology and court records, was approached in a moment of which some lawyers have lately.

"Why, certainly," he said. "It is just the thing for a young woman to ask the hand of her man these days. And I am sure when they come to the divorce court the husband will have a great argument in the fact that he was more or less forced to accept the proposal out of politeness. Just think of the play a lawyer could make on that score."

**THE NEXT** was a well-to-do young man here, who had received a small fortune by his father's will.

"Not me," he exclaimed in a hurry. "If you put that into effect as a standing rule I'd be mobbed for sure this year. It's bad enough now, because

A YOUNG man about town—you all know him—thought once that he would be gay and witty with the girl he had with him that certain evening. It was back in 1928, when, in case you have forgotten it, resembled 1932 in being a Leap Year.

The streets were shiny with rain and the bright lights of the city streets (he has forgotten whether or not there were neon lights then) and the headlights of the automobiles shone upon him as he entered a local theatre with the aforementioned girl. Well, the night itself was somewhat gloomy and he had decided he must not let it make him gloomy, for it does not do, he thought, to be gloomy when you are stepping out a girl who might quite easily be made into your best girl.

So that was his excuse for trying to be facetious. "This is a Leap Year," he said to the girl, as he rattled the coins in his pocket.

The girl, who was something more than a freshest in the College of Coquettes, looked at him and smiled, as much as to say, "Oh, let's see the show first and then I can make love to you going home."

But this was not what the boy had meant by his remark, he assures the writer. He assured the girl too.

"You know," he said, "there is an old custom that girls treat boys during a Leap Year."

Still the girl thought he was dealing with love matters. So in desperation, for he did not like what was meant for a scintillating witicism to be thrust upon her, she said, "Oh, I see. Oh, well, if you can't afford it I'm quite willing to pay," and she produced a five-dollar bill.

The girl did not smile the expected smile. She looked ahead at the cashier and said in a strained voice: "Oh I see. Oh, well, if you can't afford it I'm quite willing to pay," and she produced a five-dollar bill.

**THERE** was one boy who came to the sudden and painful conclusion that Leap Year customs are not well known, are certainly not known enough to justify joking a girl about them. He is four years old now and he has a beautiful young woman (not the girl of the 1928 episode), and they mutually love and he has a tiny little sum in the bank and he considers marriage.

player's stationery. She knows her social success will depend on such fortuitous accomplishments as an ability to talk amusing nonsense to a man in

## Tips On How Bachelor Slips

Leap Year Laws for Ladies in Love Warn Them That Plums Are Picked With Prudence

Judge Henry Meade has announced ten commandments for women in leap year. They follow:

Don't pick a sheik.  
Don't let a handsome face influence your better judgment.  
Don't shy from the bashful because the bashful are shy.  
Consider the man who considers his nickels.  
Believe not that the man with the motor car has the only vehicle to happiness.  
Remember, clothes may make the man and fill the clothes closet, but they don't fill the pantry.  
Don't delay a proposal because he is old-fashioned. He may be like your father.  
Demand much character, but be satisfied with a small part of the pay cheque.  
Don't be finicky; you have faults yourself.  
Let love be the only consideration, after all nothing else counts.

This year, he knows, is Leap Year, but one can bet all he has that he is not going to place his fortunes in the lap of the god of Leap Year customs and wait for the young woman to ask him to marry her. No, he says he is going to follow the normal practice of generations of his forebears and ask her to marry him. That is if he feels like it.

**I THINK** this idea of the women treating us during a Leap Year is a splendid one," said a once-upon-a-time young stockbroker of Victoria whose only mistake was to fail to see the depression in stock values.

"After all, we were very gracious to them when we could afford to be, and they, the gentle sex, should show us some of that chivalry which the Middle Ages associated with courtesy and respect between the sexes."

**A BACHELOR** well known in local professional life answered the Leap Year question with a series of questions of his own.

"Are you married?" he said. "If you could turn back the clock of time and cancel the irrevocable step made in a moment of youthful enthusiasm wouldn't you do so? Wouldn't all your

of what to do with their quarry when once they have landed him. They have served an apprenticeship at one trade, only to be shifted, without warning, to the more difficult profession of marriage.

**THEIR** husbands, who often have served no apprenticeship at all in the matter of pleasing another person, find themselves baffled and unhappy in the discovery that a prom trotter may make a splendid bride but an exasperating wife.

Much of this difficulty could be averted if at least some of our girls were trained, from kindergarten up, to the placid expectation of marriage, with no need to worry over the preliminary steps which now are necessary

I'll tell you," another well-known Victoria bachelor said.

"The custom of girls proposing during Leap Year is absurd and barbarous. It is supposed to have been inaugurated by spinsters and flappers. Supposed is right. It is obvious. It is a custom developed maliciously by some down-trodden married man jealous of the freedom of carver bachelors. Suppose that she gave around their own neck, they have tried to start a custom that will put the yoke around every body else's neck."

"I don't believe in the custom. It's crazy, dangerous and preposterous. Get out. Please don't let us hear any more about it. You can quote me if you like."

**IT'S A GREAT** custom," was the opinion of another well-known bachelor, "but they won't get me. It would be a great idea, though, for men to be given the opportunity to refuse once in a while so they could boast of their conquests and the girls they had turned down. As the girls, I understand, like to boast over the men they have rejected."

**AFTER** the foregoing experiences in Victoria, the inquiring reporter opened an envelope from Dan Thomas, the newspaper correspondent at Hollywood.

"Just what does Leap Year mean to Hollywood's eligible and beautiful actresses?" Mr. Thomas wrote:

"Not a thing in the world—if you can believe these charming girls. Just to find out how they felt about doing a little proposing. I put the question up to several leaders among the younger set. And from the replies, our Hollywood men will continue to do their own proposing, Leap Year or not."

"There is," he said, "some circumstances that justify a girl proposing to a man, but I can't think of any now," Frances Dee declared.

"Such an idea is ridiculous and absurd—proposing is a man's job," exclaimed Judith Wood.

"I never yet have seen a man to whom I would propose. In fact, I wouldn't consider any man worth having if I had to do the proposing," was Karen Morley's reply.

"What, we propose to a man? Don't be silly. That's what Loretta Young had to say."

**IF YOU** are trying to be funny, get out. If you want a serious answer

FROM the East, Paul Harrison writes that two people are logically suited, arrange for them to know each other, and then hope that true romance will result. One thing in our favor, of course, is that at least one of the parties is in earnest search of a mate.

"If some mutual attraction results from the first meeting, the couple are brought together again. The girl's father often pretends to a business acquaintance with the man, and invites him to his home."

"We meet plenty of amusing flappers," they say, "but the quiet, sensible, home-making type we want to marry just don't travel in our set."

Other young men who have devoted their early twenties to an intensive pursuit of business success may find themselves with absolutely no social contacts when newly-won leisure or a warm spring moon turns their thoughts to kitcheneries.

For some of the Jewish faith the marriage broker has been for centuries practically a racial institution. But Gentiles, many of them wealthy people, are becoming cognizant of the practical advantages of mixing business with matrimony, according to Mr. Harrison's marriage broker.

**HERE** are the authenticated but abbreviated case histories of a few of his New Year clients:

A prominent millionaire textile manufacturer, father of a beautiful, capable daughter, twenty, a college student, seeks a tall, intelligent and successful business man. The dowry will be \$100,000, besides some real estate.

The president of a large contracting company, thirty-five, well educated and of a refined family, seeks his ideal equal, a girl who would be a good and beautiful influence. He is not interested in money.

A widow of thirty-three, with good cultural background, seeks an intelligent husband. She has a child of eight—and an estate valued at \$500,000.

Two parents seek an intelligent professional man for their daughter. She is twenty, attractive, a college graduate. She will receive a present of \$50,000.

They also seek for their son, twenty-eight, himself a promising lawyer, a charmingly handsome girl who must be his cultural equal but need not be of wealthy background.

A physician, a prominent specialist, seeks an equal who should have some wealth. He is eighty-four years old, and is described as "strikingly handsome."

For six centuries the little joke has been listed on the calendars without having any perceptible effect upon our social customs. Let us take Leap Year seriously and our girls will dare to prepare themselves for marriage without bothering about the preliminary popularity which is now necessary before the idea of marriage ever will pop into a man's mind. Make Leap Year proposals respectable, and let the girls no longer notice draw attention to their merits. Then our young ladies will not hesitate to employ their time in making cages instead of nets.

**THE** advantage of the presence of Leap Year and the opportunity it is laughingly supposed to give the unmarried girls to declare their honorable intentions to the man of their choice.



"And they lived happily ever after"

## "Young Ladies Spend Too Much Time Making Nets, Not Making Cages," Said Jonathan Swift

By GRETTA PALMER

**THE REASON** why so few marriages are happy," according to that tart philosopher, Jonathan Swift, "is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages."

This text, lifted straight from the satirical pages of the eighteenth century, is no less true in our own generation, which is sometimes given to the curious belief that marital unhappiness is a modern invention. Young girls still are encouraged to develop a high proficiency in the arts of attracting men rather than keeping them. They are trained, all through their girlhood years, for the hundred-yard dash of the courtship rather than the marriage marathon.

The modern girl is early impressed with the necessity of learning how to get a man into the bemused state in which he draws her initials on his em-

the first five minutes of their acquaintance and to dance so beautifully that the stage keep her in constant circulation.

With such qualities as these at a premium she gives little thought to developing those staunch, durable qualities which might be perceptible only after a year of matrimony. Her chances of knowing any man for one week, let alone one year, are largely dependent on her proficiency in the more superficial arts and coquetties.

For this reason many women find that marriage puts an end to the only career in which they have perfected themselves. Having achieved a high degree of competence in attracting men and making a good first impression, they discover that they know nothing

of what to do with their quarry when once they have landed him. They have served an apprenticeship at one trade, only to be shifted, without warning, to the more difficult profession of marriage.

**THEIR** husbands, who often have served no apprenticeship at all in the matter of pleasing another person, find themselves baffled and unhappy in the discovery that a prom trotter may make a splendid bride but an exasperating wife.

Much of this difficulty could be averted if at least some of our girls were trained, from kindergarten up, to the placid expectation of marriage, with no need to worry over the preliminary steps which now are necessary

in order to obtain husbands. We should have young women versed in all the arts of adjustment, fidelity and understanding which go to make a marriage a success.

None of their abilities would be directed toward making a man turn emotional somersaults after a single glance. They would learn, rather, how to make one man comfortable, happy and not too smug. Marriage, not popularity in their debutante days, would be the goal of their career.

**IN ORDER** to give these girls the assurance of having their training put to some use we must throw ourselves to the task of making the man must be heard over heels in love before a proposal can take place. We must, in fact, take ad-

vantage of the presence of Leap Year and the opportunity it is laughingly supposed to give the unmarried girls to declare their honorable intentions to the man of their choice.

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# Saanich's Cuttings, Quarries; Some Old Battlefields

By Robert Connell  
Noted Island Naturalist

**I SOMETIMES** wonder what the city of Victoria would have been like if wood had not been so easily accessible. Perhaps the older blocks by the waterfront present the answer, for looked at from Victoria Arm or the old Songhees Reserve, brick walls meet the eye with an almost overwhelming monotony, reminding one of many British industrial towns. Brick was in fact a strong competitor with lumber in earlier days and the brickyards and kilns did a thriving business. The thick beds of clays through which northern Douglas Street runs on its way to Saanich have taken their geological name from Maywood district, where they have been worked there long enough to allow some of the old workings to become hilly grazing places for cattle and goats.

Victoria as a city of brick would no doubt have been due to English and perhaps Ontario influences, but settlers from north of the Tweed might have looked more favorably on the dark whinstone everywhere so abundant. And instead of the pale red walls of the downtown section and the variously patterned frame houses of the residential sections, we might have had solid and permanent stone houses and cottages. We can get a glimpse of what might have been from a few examples. The late Senator Macdonald's "Armada" at James Bay, the Memorial Hall on Vancouver Street, the little lodge at the entrance to Hatley Park, and the cottages on the Wharf place at Colwood; these are all built of the local rock, and are all of them pleasingly suggestive of its possibilities as a building material. As Aberdeen is the Granite City, so Victoria might have been the Diorite City.

For the prevailing rock about the city and for some miles about it, is diorite of one kind or another, on the whole a dark material of speckled black and white. Its geological name was given it many years ago by a French scientist because of the ease with which the two prevailing minerals composing it can be generally distinguished. These minerals are feldspar and hornblende. The first is in our local diorite either white or greenish white, the second is black with a glitter a little suggestive of coal. The two minerals are usually intergrown and interlocked, neither of them having successfully developed their perfect crystalline form. This kind of structure is known as "granitic" or "grani-

toed," because characteristic of granite, a common rock in the earth's crust than diorite. This is particularly true in Europe, and it explains why in such writers on geology as Alexander Gerstle so much more is said of granite than of diorite; in the first edition of his textbook there are twenty-five references to granite and one to diorite.

## SOME OLD BATTLEFIELDS

The other day my friend Marion and I spent a few hours prowling about some of the old diorite battlefields. For you must know that the rocks, cold and indifferent as they seem, have had their conflicts in the past and no doubt will have them in the future. The story of such conflicts is very plainly written on their faces, or perhaps I should say, ought to be, because it is as a rule only when surgical operations like road-cutting and quarrying are carried out that we see the history of the rocks laid bare. Occasionally a glaciated surface by the sea and along the borderland where neither seaweed or lichen establishes itself, reveals the facts in very striking fashion, but usually the surface has to be violently removed before we can see the stark truth of the past.

Around Victoria there are a number of these places, but already many of them are becoming obscured. Sliding of the fissured rock, growth of plants, and discoloration produced by weathering, are all steadily engaged in hiding the scars made by drill and powder. Still, however, sufficient places remain, and even in the cuts and quarries over which Nature is drawing a veil there are plenty of glimpses to be caught. Thus, for example, along the C.N.R. where it parallels Burnside Road a number of rock-cuttings can be seen, in which although much of their early freshness is lost capital views of the local rock can be had.

We visited the section just southwest of Garden City where the contact of two diorites, the Wark and the Colquitz, give a certain variety to the cliff-like faces. The Wark diorite is the common one in and about Victoria, and the dark speckled variety already referred to. The Colquitz diorite is a paler and more banded kind, often containing a brownish mica as well as hornblende, and quartz as well as feldspar. The Colquitz diorite is the younger rock of the two, and this raises the question, "How can you tell that one diorite is older or younger than another?" The answer is that it can only be done when the contact between the two can be plainly and unmistakably made out, and then, if along this contact it is discovered that one penetrates the other or that fragments of the

one are contained within the other, it may be reasonably supposed that the penetrating and containing rock is younger than the penetrated and contained one. I may illustrate it in this way: Suppose two books of whose age we know nothing, neither of them possessing a date on the title-page or indeed a title-page at all. If it were found that one of them contained quotations from the other or references to it, we might very reasonably suppose the book referred to or quoted from to be the older, and if in addition we found a piece of that supposedly older book enclosed in the original back-binding of the other, we should have, I think, no shadow of a doubt as to their relative ages.

Now looking at our Burnside railway cuttings we obtain similar, if not identical, evidence. But before beginning to consider it let us see whereabouts our Wark and Colquitz diorites are situated in relation to the particular piece of railroad we are exploring. The Wark diorite extends along the whole north shore of Victoria Arm and Portage Inlet, while to the northeast of it and parallel with it lies a long band of Colquitz diorite, a mile and a half or so in width. Now in the railway cuttings, as well as along the Burnside and other road cuttings, the Wark diorite is the chief rock, but into its dark and sombre mass cut-numbers of tongues of the paler Colquitz diorite, often white or pale green mixture of feldspar and quartz. In places the tongues become larger and take on the distinctly banded appearance of the Colquitz diorite.

More than that, in these intruding tongues there are very frequently fragments of various shapes but almost invariably sharply angular, of the Wark diorite, which have plainly been torn off by the intruding tongues and cemented in their substance. These insets offer the plainest of all proofs of the intrusive character of the Colquitz and therefore of its younger age. But they also show that the intrusion of the younger diorite into the older was by no means a quiet penetration, a gentle upwelling through already existing and sufficient fissures. Behind the molten mass or rather forming its very life was a force which disrupted the solid rocks overhead, wedged off blocks large and small, and penetrated the parallel planes of weakness where foliation occurred. We are compelled as we look upon these tongues of once molten rock, these broken fragments from the invaded walls, these twists and contortions, to conceive of the meeting of the diorites old and young as a conflict between a stubborn and passive resistance on the one side and a relentless and devastating violence on the other.

## THE AXINITE VEINS

The Burnside contacts are remarkable for the evidence they give of other activities than those of violent and shattering intrusion. Along the faces of some of the rocks where the blasting powder has acted upon a vein as a convenient fissure line, you may still find by diligent search portions of the vein stuff itself. This is sometimes a rather curious intermixture of crystals of quartz and axinite, but it is now almost wholly obscured by washes of clay and lime. The crystals are small, generally from a quarter of an inch to a half. The quartz ones are frequently double-headed, lying on their sides or parallel to the vein wall. The axinite ones are, as their Greek name shows, "axe-like" in form, that is, thin and broad with sharp bevelled edges; in color they are a very pale brown.

Let us see what the history of these crystals is. It is a well-known fact that in volcanic regions not only are the lava eruptions accompanied by copious discharges of various gases, but for years after the activity has ceased gases may continue to be discharged from the lavas as well as from the crater and its vents. The kinds are usually such as hydrochloric, sulphurous, and carbonic acid, but the commonest of all is vapor which is generally understood to form 99 per cent of the whole of the gas discharged. This super-heated steam is the vehicle by which compounds of fluorine and boron are brought, from the depths in which originates the molten material that solidifies as granite or diorite. The heated gases react chemically on the rocks through which they pass by way of open cracks, and the result is the deposition of various combinations and often of certain metals. Whole masses of rock may thus be chemically changed although the skeletons of the original minerals are apparent.

Among the minerals thus deposited the axinite of the Burnside diorite is one of the most interesting. In the 1915 edition of Canadian Mineral Occurrences it is defined chemically as a "borosilicate of aluminum, iron, manganese and calcium," and its only reported occurrences at that time were at Nickel Plate Mountain near Hedy, B.C., in Prescott County, Ontario, and at two places in the province of Quebec. Dana adds another Canadian locality in Northumberland County, Nova Scotia, where it has been found on a branch of the N.E. Miramichi River.

Axinite has little or no commercial value, though it is sparingly used in jewelry and, I believe, in watch-balls. But it is one of several minerals, such as tourmaline, topaz, lepidolite,

and fluorapatite, which have a value as "pointers" since they are often associated with metals like cobalt, tinstone or cassiterite, lead, and zinc.

## THE CHRISTMAS HILL QUARRY

I am afraid I shall have to explain that Christmas Hill is what is now very commonly called "Lake Hill" and as the transportation service so calls it I suppose the name will stay. However, for the sake of auld lang syne, I shall call it by its ancient name. It has on its sides two quarries. One is situated on the west side and faces what Saanich is pleased to call Douglas Street, where it is an almost houseless road through low, open fields. The other faces south towards Swan Lake. Between the two, smooth slopes of gravelly soil slope down to the valley and are lightly covered with a growth of young oaks whose general appearance seems little changed from what it was twenty-five years ago or more.

This second quarry is already showing the ravages of time; "ravages" from the geologist's point of view, since they conceal the beautiful fresh exposures of rock that met his eyes in the quarry's infancy. But from the more universal side, no doubt the softening of the rock walls with tones of yellow and brown and with the vegetation springing up on the coarse soil that marks the degradation of the weaker stone, is all to the good. After all an old stone quarry is one of the picturesque features of a landscape that Nature can manage to look after very well.

As we came up on the terraces that mark the level of operations in the quarry's busy days, we saw, before us the features of the Colquitz diorite, features which have earned for it peculiarly the name of "diorite-gneiss." The term "gneiss," pronounced "nice," is applied to rocks of coarse or granitic structure which show a banding of their minerals. This banding may be on quite a small scale so that it is shown on a piece of rock fitting easily the palm of one's hand, or it may be on a scale so large that it requires almost a mountain-side to reveal it. The banding is, of course, usually the result of the separation of dark and light minerals from each other, but some gneisses consist of two dark minerals which when segregated are distinguishable by their texture as much as their color. In our local gneisses, and especially the Colquitz one, the dark bands are usually composed almost wholly of hornblende, the light ones of feldspar, but other minerals such as quartz and mica may be present. In the Wark diorite the banding is not usually conspicuous.

The banding of these gneisses is due to pressure exerted on the molten material while it was still in a plastic condition, the pressure being the same that folded the Jurassic rocks in the first recorded mountain-building movements of this part of North America. It was a tangential pressure, that is to say, it was directed along a line at right angles to the earth's diameter, or, roughly speaking, parallel to the earth's surface. The pressure exerted not only banded the diorite but in many places produced elaborate folding and crumpling, with the result that some of the finest examples of the effect of earth movement are to be found in the Colquitz gneisses, especially in the vicinity of Royal Oak and Observatory Hill, Saanich.

The bands at our quarry are almost perpendicular, but by the slopes of Swan Lake and along old Saanich Road, tabular masses of this gneiss outcrop in such a way as to suggest sedimentary rocks. Many gneisses have, in fact, been formed from sedimentary rocks by the intrusion along their planes of igneous matter. Ours, however, are what are called "original gneisses," a name given to distinguish those whose banding took place while they were still plastic from those formed by invasion of another rock in more or less parallel layers. And although our gneiss is original, we may find here in our quarry evidences of this secondary gneissic banding where the Colquitz has attacked and penetrated the Wark. For while the Colquitz predominates here as the Wark did at the Burnside, we are still in the vicinity of contact, and shattering and all the complexity derived from it can here be seen. There are some small pegmatite veins which, like the axinite and quartz ones, represent the closing efforts of the igneous material below, and there are also some of split, which corresponds to the pegmatite, but is as fine-grained as the pegmatite is coarse. Like the pegmatite it is made up of feldspar with a little quartz, and often contains pale, reddish bands of garnet, whose individual crystals are far too small to be distinguished by the unaided eye. There are also bands of a very fine, pale purplish-grey mineral which I have not yet been able to identify. But to enumerate all the interesting things to be seen in these quarries would be endless. It seems almost impossible to visit them without seeing some fresh thing with each examination. I have heard of an English geologist who worked for twenty years or more in one and the same quarry, keeping pace with the successive openings in the rock wall: it is true he was busy with fossils and not with minerals.



# China Beaten, Has One Mighty Weapon Left-- Economic Boycott

## United Trade Action Has Often Cost Her Opponents Millions

By J. E. BUDD

CHINA, whose armies, regular and irregular, are being pushed about almost at will by the Japanese, is not yet entirely helpless.

Even if her military falls completely apart, she still holds a high card in the Sino-Japanese game. It is the boycott.

Always weak in arms, China has learned how to wield the same weapon which the unarmed Indians have found effective against the armed British, namely a boycott against all goods of the opposed nation.

For twenty-three years China has been working at boycott technique until she has become a past master in the art of economic coercion. Seven times China has directed this weapon against Japan.

Japanese cannon are powerless before such organized action by Chinese citizens. Who can make a people eat what they do not want to eat, nor wear what they do not want to wear, nor buy what they do not want to buy?

In 1908 a Japanese boat carrying

contraband bound for China was seized by the Chinese. The Manchurian government was powerless and granted indemnity to Japan. The Chinese people objected and were strong. For nine months they refused to have anything to do with Japanese. Japanese trade losses of \$13,300,000 far exceeded the indemnity.

The second boycott was over Manchuria. Corrupt Chinese officials were granting Japanese railway rights against the objection of the Chinese people.

In 1915 Japan presented the

"Twenty-one Demands." Politically China was helpless. Economically the Chinese people put in action a power which was heard round the world. Eventually the Chinese people were forced to give up this boycott because they could not secure manufactured goods from the countries gripped in the World War. After the war, however, when Japan demanded that the rest of the world recognize her "Twenty-one Demand," China was able through another boycott to force Japan to give up Shantung, but also \$110,116,000 in trade.

### THE WEST GAINS

Japan's loss as a result of these various boycotts has always been the Anglo-Saxon's gain. Lancashire mills feel the effect. More square yards of material are exported to China during a boycott period, cotton bales lined up on wharves begin to move, shipping of the west profits. Five hundred Chinese left Mexico this last November. All of them sailed under any flag except the Japanese. The Chinese withdraw their funds from Japanese banks and add them to the English or American banks.

Since 1927 China has had an almost

continued boycott, in one degree or intensity or another, against Japan. It is the one game that China plays unitedly as a whole nation. Chinese students, Chinese peasants, Chinese soldiers, Chinese merchants, Chinese politicians, and Overseas Chinese have applied the principles of solidarity of their family life to the life of their nation in this one respect. The present boycott is being taken up by the Chinese in every corner of the world, and especially in America, where the Chinese population of cities like San

Francisco, New York and Newark have united in turning down any and all goods bearing a Japanese mark.

### STUDENTS BACK BOYCOTTS

Students in China since they first began to boycott the Japanese have considered politics a part of their life. The boy or girl who refuses to take part is a traitor.

The students have learned how to organize the common people behind their causes.

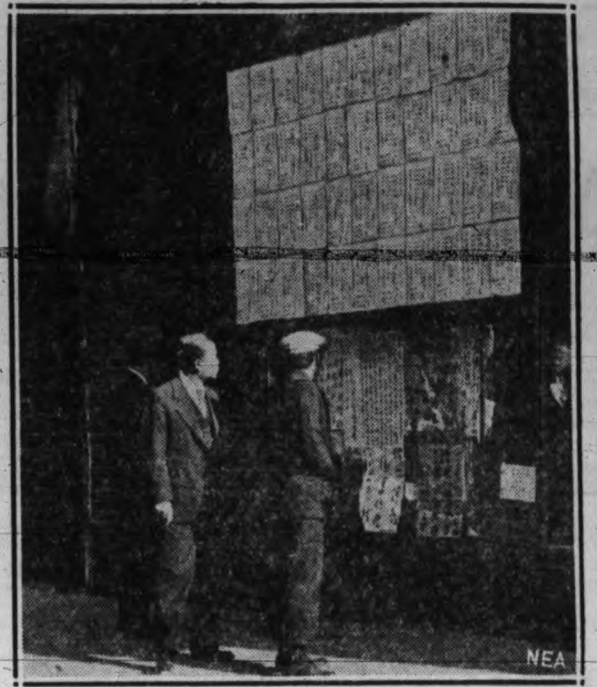
It is the custom of Chinese students when their country is in great diffi-

culty to declare a holiday, leave their schools and go far out into the country districts. There they gather the people together, educate them on what is going on, fire them with a new sense of patriotism, and in many cases establish the beginnings of a loose form of national organization.

While war in Manchuria may stop, Chinese students fight on. With 60,000 of them storming the capital of China not even Wellington Koo or the President of China himself, Chiang Kai Shek, could stand against them. For



Suddenly, from nowhere . . . thousands of Chinese, led by agitating students, appear . . . in irresistible protest against some oppression . . . Here is such a crowd at the railway station at Tsinanfu in Shantung . . . during a demonstration like those which give strength to the boycott measures.



Overseas Chinese back up the anti-Japanese boycott . . . In unison with purchasers at home . . . Here are residents of Chinatown reading the posted notices . . . which announced a complete boycott by Chinese of all Japanese products . . . at the beginning of the present troubles between those nations.

they are symbols of a force far too powerful for ordinary man to be able to deal with in any western way. The fighting, her only trump.

# Corona Spectrum's New Line Changes Solar Theory

DISCOVERY of a new line in the spectrum of the sun's corona, visible only during total eclipses, is announced by Dr. S. A. Mitchell, director of the McCormick observatory of the University of Virginia.

Speaking before the opening session of the forty-seventh meeting of the American Astronomical Society, Dr. Mitchell said that the discovery had been made by the study of photographs of the eclipse seen in October, 1930, from Niuafoou, a small island in the south Pacific Ocean. He made his observations as a member of the expedition sent out by the United States Naval Observatory.

The new line, which has been recorded for the first time on Dr. Mitchell's photographs, is of a wave-

length 6,776 toward the red end of the spectrum. It is caused, he said, by coronium. This is the mysterious substance that makes up a large part of the sun's corona. Most of the lines that have been recorded in the corona spectrum are due to it.

PERHAPS the most sensational paper presented to the meeting to-day, though it was received with mixed feelings by the astronomers, was one by Dr. Ross Gunn, physicist of the United States Naval Research Observatory. He presented a brand-new hy-

pothesis of the formation of the solar system from the parent sun, at the same time challenging Sir James Jeans' generally accepted theory that a single star cannot, without some influence from a second body, break up into two or more parts.

According to Dr. Gunn's idea, the break-up of a star into a double star, or into a star like the sun, surrounded by a retinue of planets, is not the rare accident that it has been supposed, but the result of an orderly evolution, resulting from electromagnetic forces. If this is the case, planetary systems among the stars of the sky are probably very common, and the chances that some of them are inhabited by intelligent life are greatly increased.

The most novel part of the Gunn hypothesis is that it provides a means by which a star may literally speed itself up to the point of breaking, and that it takes into consideration the flow of electrical currents through the stars. Most of the astronomers who heard the paper were unwilling to express an opinion concerning its validity until they had an opportunity of digesting it in greater detail. Others, however, expressed actual scepticism.

DR. HARLAN T. STETSON, director of the Perkins Observatory of Ohio, Wesleyan University, announced his most recent studies of the relation between sun spots and radio reception. At his observatory in Delaware, Ohio, he makes nightly records of the recep-

tion of radio signals from station WBBH in Chicago, 300 miles away, with the assistance of his colleague, Dr. M. O. Cobb.

During the past year, Dr. Stetson stated, the sun-spots decreased about 50 per cent, and this was accompanied by an improvement of about 400 per cent in the intensity of the signal from WBBH. This confirms his earlier work, at Cambridge, Mass., indicating a close correlation between sun-spots and radio, the latter improving as the former decreased. He said he had been somewhat uncertain as to whether the transfer of his activities, with a change both in the direction and distance of the path taken by the radio waves, would make any difference. However, he has found that

the Ohio series closely corresponds with the observations made in Massachusetts, thus indicating that the effect is a general one.

Another paper dealt with the effect of meteors or shooting stars, on radio. A. M. Skellett, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York, reported on studies of short-wave radio reception on the transatlantic telephone channels, during meteor showers last August and November.

THE SHOWER of Leonid meteors in November was the finest in many years, and while it was occurring connection with England by short waves was impossible, Mr. Skellett reported. He cautioned against ascribing this entirely to the meteors, because it hap-

pened that there was a considerable magnetic disturbance at the same time, which may have played some part. However, he believes that there is a definite effect of meteors on radio, and that this is caused by the meteor ionizing the air around it. This would change the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, which reflects radio waves back to the ground and guides them around the earth.

The eclipse of the sun which will take place next August 31, and will be visible in New England, was predicted with great accuracy over half a century ago. Mrs. Isabel Lewis of the United States Naval Observatory told of comparisons she has made between the latest predictions of the eclipse path and that in a famous book, the

"Canon of Eclipses," by Theodor Ritter von Oppolzer, published in Vienna in 1878. This lists eclipses over a period of several thousand years.

Mrs. Lewis reported that the path of the eclipse through New England and Canada, as plotted from Oppolzer's data, is only about seven miles north of the path plotted recently in the American Nautical Almanac office. As the path is about a hundred miles wide, this would mean that a person following the old data would still be close to the centre of the path. In a comparison of fourteen eclipses, some found the greatest difference about twelve miles, while with some the two were identical. This was reassuring news to the astronomers, as the accuracy of some of Oppolzer's predictions had been questioned.

## PUGET SOUND'S BIG MODEL PRISON IS PENITENTIARY WITHOUT WALLS

By STUART WHITEHOUSE

TACOMA, Wash.—Out here in the Pacific northwest, on a tiny island in Puget Sound, a few miles from Tacoma, is Uncle Sam's model federal prison to which Ralph Capone of Chicago has already been sent and to which his brother, Al Capone, now languishing temporarily in a Chicago jail, may be sent when his appeal from his eleven-year sentence is disposed of.

The fact that there were too many of his Chicago gangster pals in the Leavenworth, Kan., prison caused Ralph Capone to be transferred from Leavenworth to distant McNeil's Island prison a few weeks ago, and the same reason may cause Al Capone to be sent there. Both were convicted of income tax frauds.

McNeil's Island, oldest and smallest of Uncle Sam's three federal penitentiaries, is unusual because:

It is a prison without walls.

In its long history since 1887 it has never had a riot or a serious disorder.

It permits prisoners of good behavior to choose their own cell mates.

The prisoners have their own board which controls their personal lives as aside from prison rules—although the warden does not permit this "convict government" to get out of hand.

Equipped with radio in each cell block, it permits prisoners to vote on what programmes they shall hear—and recently the convicts voted against hearing Amos 'n' Andy.

Scrupulously clean, it offers \$10 to anyone who can find a bedbug or other vermin there—and in the ten years that this offer has stood, no one has ever claimed it.



Above is an aerial view of McNeil Island prison; note the absence of walls. Below, interior of the light and airy main cell house.

### WARDEN TELLS HOW

Warden Finch Archer, who conducts this remarkable institution, offers this advice for preventing riots:

1. Treat all prisoners exactly alike. Their lives inside have nothing to do with what they were outside.

2. Give each prisoner plenty of warm food regularly. A man's stomach will rebel at cold food day after day, no matter how good the quality.

3. Give the men a clean place to live and make them keep it clean.

4. Treat convicts as human beings.

### PRISON ON ISLAND

The island of exile is not on the open sea. It is set down in Puget Sound, far within the state of Washington. One mile wide and six miles long, its nearest point is only 300 yards from the mainland. It has a prison and a farm.

The government owns about 5,000

acres, or half of the island. The rest is owned by farmers and these farmers own boats. Each year three or four prisoners escape from the prison farm in stolen row boats.

The most famous escape—and one of the very few from the prison itself—occurred some years ago during a baseball game, when Roy Gardner, famous train robber, made a successful dash for liberty from the bleachers. He hid on the island for several days and finally made his way to the mainland in a stolen boat. Later, he was recaptured.

### RALPH CAPONE TOILS

Ralph Capone, of course, was an object of great curiosity when he arrived, but pretty soon the gangster became just a "fresh fish," as convicts call new prisoners. He spends his days now with a polyglot crew shoveling gravel into the cement mixer. The chill winter fogs that drift across the little island make the sleek gangster keenly appreciate the heavy winter underwear issued to him.

The prisoners have purchased their own motion picture and sound apparatus and the newest films are shown on Sunday mornings—that is, excepting gangster and crime movies.

At Christmas the men may receive black neckties and other gifts of clothing. The Salvation Army gives each man a half-pound box of candy.

This year the convicts raised a Christmas relief fund of \$800, not for themselves, but for their families outside.

### ALLOWED \$10 A MONTH

Each "riser" is allowed to receive \$10 a month for spending money. Ralph Capone gets his from his wife. He can receive as many letters as he wants and writes one a week, but he cannot write to his brother Al, however, because correspondence with other prisoners is not permitted.

Clarence Darrow, noted attorney, recently visited the prison.

"I want you to talk to the men," Warden Archer told him. "Only two subjects are barred—prohibition and any statement that they should not be in here."

At the end of his inspection of the prison, Darrow remarked to the warden: "This is the finest prison I have ever seen. But if I had only known of your \$10 reward for bedbugs, I would have brought one in with me and collected."

## HOME-MADE CANNING FACTORY SETS FAMILY FOR WINTER

LAST WINTER Earl E. Offutt and his family of Pine Bluff went hungry. This year, thanks to four acres of land and the canning ability of Mrs. Offutt, they will have plenty to eat.

After the drought of last year was over and the business depression had set in, Offutt, an electrician, found himself out of a job and faced with starvation. He managed to survive the winter, however, and this year turned to four acres of land he owns on the outskirts of the city.

But he had trouble disposing of his truck crops. Mrs. Offutt had the solution. She told him that if she had a pressure cooker she could can enough vegetables, fruit and meat to last them through this winter.

### BUILDS OWN COOKER

A steam pressure cooker cost money, and Offutt had very little of that. With some old parts he picked up here and there, he constructed a pressure cooker of his own which, although crude, was efficient. And Mrs. Offutt began to can.

Day after day she labored in a shed which housed the home-made \$12 cooker. Offutt, who had secured part-time employment, helped her at night. Their foodstuffs they gathered from their four-acre farm. The jars were collected from various sources, and only the tin cans had to be bought from dealers.

On August 1 the Offutts took stock and found they had stored away more than 700 jars and cans of food. Their ingenious little factory had cooked and canned the entire yield from an acre and a half of vegetables, two beets and a large number of chickens.

By the time pumpkins and late field crops were harvested, the family had more than 1,000 cans of food.



The Offutt family standing before the home-made canning factory. At right is the steam pressure cooker which Earl Offutt made at a cost of \$12.

### EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT

The larder now contains jars of roast beef, steak, stew meat and broth. In the vegetable line, there are jars of tomatoes and tomato relish, corn, okra, squash, butter-beans, string beans, peas and beets; fruits such as blackberries, strawberries, dewberries, peaches, plums and grapes.

"We are trying to save our grocery bill for a whole year," Mrs. Offutt says. "The house needs repairing, we all need clothes and we may need other things that money, not spent for food, will buy. It hasn't been so hard to can this much stuff—not when

you know what it means to go hungry." The Offutts are not the only people in this section who have taken to canning to cut their grocery bill. It is estimated that more than 7,000,000 quarts of foodstuffs were canned in southwest Arkansas last year.

With an average capacity of 16,000 horsepower each, two turbines, said to be the largest in the world, have been built for a government hydro-electric plant in Sweden.



# Working Wives Win Recognition---College Grants Maternity Leave to Faculty

MARRIED women who work have just received great encouragement from Barnard College. This liberal institution has announced a policy of granting maternity leaves to its faculty members, thereby not only vindicating the woman who holds a job, though married, but also giving her the opportunity to have a family without fear of losing her foothold in her profession by so doing.

A half year with full pay or a full year with half pay is what Barnard College now gives any woman member of the administrative or teaching staff, on trustee appointment for full time, who is expecting a child.

## MARRIED TEACHERS UNWANTED

Many married teachers this winter face losing their positions because of the administrative belief that only single teachers should be hired and that no married woman who has a

husband to support her should take a job while others need one. This makes Barnard's new ruling doubly interesting and important to those ranks of married women who have put many years into preparation for their professions.

According to a survey of public school superintendents made recently by The Woman's Journal, there is this winter "a rather disquieting number of opinions to the effect that due to the business depression the commu-

nities of most of the superintendents who were interviewed would like to see married women teachers staying at home taking care of their husbands and children and leaving public education to unmarried women."

Indeed, as being very careful about hiring as teachers any married women whose husbands have jobs. Cleveland, Ohio, is listed as one city which hires no married women as beginning teachers, and, if a teacher marries, her contract becomes void, though she may get back as a substitute teacher after one semester and a full teacher eventually if she is exceptionally good. Washington insists that any teacher having a child cannot come back to work for fourteen months.

## PLAN NOT ENTIRELY NEW

Barnard's maternity leave policy is not an experiment, according to Acting Dean George Walker Mullins. During

the past six years, Barnard has granted four women faculty members who were expecting children a leave of absence.

A special committee of trustees has made a thorough study of the matter and has recommended the present plan.

Alice Duer Miller, author, who is a member of the Barnard board of trustees, expressed herself as feeling that this decision makes it seem "as if one era in academic thought had definitely closed and a saner one had opened." She stressed the early prejudices against women as students and women as teachers and the only too recent prejudice against any teacher marrying while on the job, and the feeling in certain communities that child bearing is a "disgraceful illness."

## VIEWPOINTS ALTERED

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, who remembers when even college professors

avoided the word childbearing and spoke of it as "bad health," said of the Barnard decision:

"One year's absence on half pay, or six months' absence on full pay for women on the faculty of Barnard College is a step toward a saner attitude. How delightfully clear and straightforward! What an engaging absence of all furtiveness or absurd circumlocution."

"In the year 1931 the Board of Trustees of Barnard College—consisting of both men and women—succeeded, I am glad to say, in discussing the pros and cons of this delicate problem without undue embarrassment."

Mrs. Ogden Reid, chairman of the trustees, said:

"I am very proud that Barnard women have taken the lead among women's colleges in granting a leave of absence with pay to women members of its teaching and administrative



They influenced Barnard College's vindication of the working mother. Left to right are Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Ogden Reid and Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer.

staffs and I believe it marks a significant step not only in the work of women but more especially in the pro-

cesses of education. Women have always been an important factor in educational work and surely parent-

hood for them, as well as for men, ought to give them a wiser, more effective influence in training minds."

# How a German Editor Sees Canada In Year of Crisis

By RICHARD A. BERMANN

Of the Berliner Tageblatt, Who Toured Canada During the Last Summer, Went up the Coast to Northern British Columbia and Spent Some Weeks in Victoria.

BERLIN—Whenever the history of this gigantic crisis will be written, there will be a special chapter for those young colonial nations who still are living in enormous unsettled spaces, hardly opened up and who did understand so very strangely their scope in life: to colonize.

There are the Australians who quite coolly rather left an entire continent empty and closed than to give a new home, say to unemployed British miners, and the New Zealanders who believed they could create on their lovely islands a social paradise—reserving space and riches and just distribution of wealth to a few hundred thousands who had been wise enough to come first, and rigidly excluding European working people, British or not, who wanted to come later and to participate in that spaciousness that general wealth.

It is an exciting fact that those nations did profit so little by their *Sacro Egoismo*, that the terror of their immigration laws could protect them from the European unemployed, but

not from unemployment, that these nations not less than the others are suffering from the world-wide depression to-day, that they are, as it were, starting in a well-furnished manger.

Until lately Canada's immigration policy has been less conservative. When the economic crisis forced even Canada to restrict immigration, the Dominion had not quite 10,000,000 of inhabitants on a territory bigger by a fifth than the territory of the United States. But Canada at least had tried, not too successfully, to make immigration possible by opening up the country. The comparison with Australia is convincing. Both countries have got enormous unsettled and partly barren regions. But Australia

(which, it is true, is smaller by one-fifth) did build only half as many miles of railways as Canada.

Canada owns the second biggest railway system of the world and is still constructing railway lines. In Europe and even in United States new railways do not mean any more, as they did in the nineteenth century, great political and economic events, but they do in Canada. The imposing new line to the Hudson Bay that was opened only in the last weeks has been for many years the main problem of Canadian politics. Other and not less daring railway lines across the empty wilderness are being planned and hotly disputed, for instance a line that is to connect the newly settled territory on the Peace River in northern Alberta with one of the ice-free ports of the northern Pacific Coast. But such big railway projects are not always successful. The construction of the Hudson Bay line did last twenty years, but it is not yet proved that those twenty years have been spent to any useful purpose.

There are people in Canada who predict the failure of this experiment saying that it was less meant to transport the wheat of the prairie provinces cheaper to Europe than to enrich certain politicians. The same things are said about the Beauharnois Project to construct the new canal that is to connect the St. Lawrence

River with Lake Ontario and eventually with Chicago.

A MAN is building a big house, he is constructing stairs, laying tubes and wires—then an earthquake comes and mixes everything up. This is the situation of Canada in 1931. The house was to be ready for the reception of many new guests. But now the builder has got to send away those who already lived in the finished wing. To this colonial country the worst has happened: it had to remove immigrants, even British colonists that had been allured by many promises. In this big country where so much still is to be accomplished the number of the unemployed is growing frightfully. During harvest time in other years even the worst of hobsos used to work in Canada. Wages of farm hands were high during harvest time, the farmer treated his men very well, his wife fed them carefully.

Now in this last summer you could see on top and in the open freight cars of every Canadian Pacific train the miserable figures of people who went away from the fat wheat country, hungry and in despair. The railway police could not stop the hobsos, who stormed every train: they traveled openly and gratis.

Then those poor devils could be seen on the British Columbia coast in ports starting over the Pacific Ocean

and longing to get away from Canada before the winter.

This country indeed has got so much wheat, that men necessarily must starve. It has got so much copper, that it does not pay any more to run a copper mine. Canada has got too much nickel, too much wood, too many salmon. The fishermen on the Pacific Coast this summer used to throw hundreds of thousands of perfectly good dead fishes into the sea, in front of the closed canneries.

While Canadian politicians still are pondering magnificent projects to open up still more wheat belts, to win more copper, iron and even gold, and the prices keep going down and the whole fabric of national economy is being destroyed. To open up new territories means to produce more, and Canada is not able to sell what she produces. While the fantastic new grain elevators on the shores of the Hudson Bay were being constructed, the Canadian Wheat Pool want to smash the selling organization of Canadian farmers.

The farmer of the Canadian prairie provinces is not a farmer, he is a wheat manufacturer. When wheat prices are good he will go merrily to California resorts for the winter. If prices are bad, he is lost with all his farm hands. He never thought of planting besides wheat a few potatoes or to feed pigs and cattle. He can

not, like the European peasant, live on his farm in bad times. Now see him look out for a culprit. The answer is easy: The Bolshevik! Russian dumping!

CANADA is in the same geographic position with Russia, her products and natural riches are the same, they are neighbors on the Pacific and trade competitors. This is why Canada is continually thinking, dreaming of Russia. From the start official Canadian politics observed the Soviet experiment with particular aversion. Since the progress of the Five-Year Plan is threatening seriously the Canadian markets, this instinctive aversion has been changed into awe and despair.

Canadian newspapers show a real Bolshevik-complex. Anti-Russian diplomacy and stern oppression of "Reds" at home are fanatically advocated. During the last months many Communist agitators have been arrested in every Canadian town, especially Winnipeg, newspapers have been forbidden, clubs dissolved. The dreary-eyed tramps, those starting unemployed, those starting unemployed, are staring at there is a country rather like Canada, where at least dead salmon are not thrown into the sea nor the unemployed sent away from the wheat fields.

THEN in Canada hundreds of thousands of Russians are living. This year the Ukrainian settlers of the west sent a delegation to the Soviet Union, to study conditions there. It is said that these delegates came back satisfied with what they had seen. But when they landed in Canada, the Halifax police confiscated all the books and pictures they had brought with them.

Foreign Communists are deported whenever they are found out. But Communism is gaining the unemployed among the Canadians. Not long ago in Winnipeg a group of non-Communist unemployed had to complain to the mayor, because the authorities themselves have taken to call every unemployed a Communist, and to treat them as such.

No country was less prepared to meet unemployment than Canada. There even less than in the United States any laws for the protection of the economically weak do exist. The normal Canadian politician will say once a month how much he abhors the English dole system that is ruining the Motherland. Having said so, he thinks he did solve the problem for Canada.

Late in this summer, when the frosts were imminent, governments started in a panic to create some productive help for the unemployed. It

was remembered, that there is yet the half of a continent to be opened up, that there are in Canada many railways, but very few roads. Several of the provinces decide to mobilize the unemployed, to send them to well-policed camps and to make them build a big road across the Dominion.

In a sensibly organized economic world Canada's part would be clear, next summer already hundreds of thousands of European unemployed ought to be sent there. In the middle north of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan there is plenty of good earth to be had. British Columbia, one of the most beautiful countries of the world, with a mild climate, is still waiting for settlers.

Of course, Canada would not be able to afford the capital necessary for modern mass colonization. There is not capital enough in Canada to-day for lifting sheer gold out of the mines. Yet Canada could accommodate millions of immigrants. Canada is not the stern land of eternal winter many Europeans think she is. Modern technical methods have opened even the farthest north to civilization and made it habitable.

It is rather tragicomic fact, characteristic for our chaotic times, that such a country is forced to send away immigrants.



Navajo and Hopi rugs . . . a Hopi woman's ceremonial dress used as a table cover . . . a Hopi bowl on the table . . . richly color a room with pale green walls for a background.

## If You Would Have Your Home "Earliest American"

INDIANS CONTRIBUTE PICTURESQUE ARTS TO MODERN INTERIOR DECORATION

By JULIA BLANCHARD

THERE is a growing vogue for the use of all-American, or Indian, tribal art products for interior decorations in homes. Certainly you can achieve a most picturesque study, playroom, living-room, children's den or the coziest kind of a collegiate bedroom by using Indian rugs, pottery, baskets and wall hangings.

Their primitive designs have much in common with our most sophisticated modern motifs. Moreover, all of the best of those products of Indian tribal art were made primarily for use, and turned out to be decorative after-wards, just because the Indians are so artistic in themselves. This insistence on ornamental articles being useful, epitomizes the newest modern theories about art.

Displayed in the current exposition of Indian Tribal Arts, which exhibition will be taken on tour early in the New Year and be shown in many big cities throughout the country, there are multitudinous possibilities for striking interior decorations.

For instance, there are Haida carvings in black slate, some of them in totem pole designs, others in more realistic figures, which give a zest to any room and happen to go well with delicate Queen Anne furniture.

## BASKETRY IS COLORFUL

There are Hopi woven food plaques in orange, white and black, dark blue, yellow, green and white that can be used for sandwich trays or a color spot over a bookcase, fireplace, piano. The Makah baskets, in the most exclusively fine weaving, lend themselves to serving baskets, waste baskets, library table baskets to catch letters, papers and so on.

From New Mexico and Arizona come

the Jicarilla Apache baskets that have a coiled technique in their weaving that is used nowhere else in the world except in North Africa. There are tall, handsome hampers of these, huge waste baskets that wasteful authors would like.

Indian rugs are among the most picturesque and most popular for wall hangings, carpets, couch covers. Black San Ildefonso, near Santa Fe, produces rich, colorful, striking rugs. And for anyone who likes modern stuff, the Indian paintings, reeking with gaudy color, should be a great satisfaction. Equally colorful and equally pleasing is the gorgeous Indian pottery. There are bowls for every use conceivable, and the idea of white lilacs or white roses in some of the rich black ones conjures up a picture of wondrous beauty. There are pottery plates for salad and dessert, salad bowls, pottery bowls for lamp vases.

## FOR SPANISH HOME, PARTICULARLY

Any Spanish home takes naturally to Indian articles for decoration. Any room finished in natural woods seems to lend itself equally well. But almost any room can use a bit of this beautiful stuff and benefit.

Particularly lovely is a study that seems built to live in perfect peace with all kinds of Indian things. It is a Spanish colonial house, with wood beams, stucco walls and a tiled floor. All of the rugs, in rich reds, green, blue and black and white, are Navajo and Hopi. There is an exquisitely colorful Hopi bowl on the table, in soft beige, with rich brown, red and orange design in it, and it sits atop a Hopi woman's ceremonial dress, which is used as a table cover. Navajo rugs are thrown across the wicker chairs to give them more comfort and over the back of the lounge is a gorgeous rug, in many shades of gray and black and white, which is a wondrous neu-

tral note in this colorful room. An Indian basket makes the waste basket, and all of the smoking equipment is fine Indian pottery, in rich blue or neutral green. The colors of all of these things give an enlivening note to the room, the texture of the products give richness and warmth and the designs are tremendously satisfying in the way they are both utterly primitive and yet smartly sophisticated and modern, too.

## TO STORE BULBS

A cool, dry cellar with a temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit is the best place to store dahlias and cannas for the winter.

## FOR ICED WINDOWS

Steel wool will serve to remove ice from windows in winter. The wool, rubbed over the surface, will remove the ice and will not scratch the glass.

# B.C.'s Latest Volcanic Outburst--Nass Lava Fields

By Robert Connell

Noted Island Naturalist

NEARLY sixty years ago the Rev. W. H. Collison, afterwards Archdeacon of Metlakatla, ascended the Nass River valley and saw the "great lava plain situated about forty miles from the mouth on the eastern bank." It is more than twenty-five years since, under the shadow of the Goldstream Hills, he told me of this remarkable place, and later I had the pleasure of reading his words in that record of his life-work, "In the Wake of the War Canoe." My recollection of both speech and written word were quick-

ened the other day when from Captain Barry of the Indian Department I received a piece of the Nass lava. It is a dense black basalt perforated with steam-holes somewhat resembling the lava of Hawaii.

Archdeacon Collison found among the Indians a story of the eruption. It was related to him first by a man apparently over eighty years of age. The Spirit of the Mountain had been displeased by some boys who had treated with cruelty a salmon they had caught. Thereupon they saw "the Nak-nok of the Mountain rushing towards them clothed in fire." The burning stream "drove the river across the valley" firing both trees and herbage in its course. As a result the tribe was divided into two encampments from that time on. The story was confirmed by other aged men of the tribe.

Here the matter might have lain in the same category as the story of the Cape Flattery Indians which tells of a great flood that swept across the extremity of Washington or of the Kwakwaka who trace their origin to the survivors of a flood. Probably in these flood stories we have memories of tidal waves or unusual combinations of high wind and high tide. But of actual explanatory proof we have none. Not so, however, is it with the Nass River lava flows. Some years ago Mr. McEvoy of the Geological Survey visited the Nass and there saw the basaltic plain with scientific eyes. The result of his examination was that he confirmed in the most certain manner the Indian story. He said in his report to the authorities at Ottawa that the lava "was erupted at least 100 years ago, but there was no reason to suppose that it

was more than 100 years old." He adds that "no other instance has yet been found within the limits of British Columbia of volcanic eruption later in date than the glacial period."

The mountain from which the lava flowed is situated southeast of the Nass above the valley of what the Archdeacon calls the She-aks or New River, but which the Geological Survey calls the Teaux, while The Geographical Gazetteer gives "Teaska" as an improper rendering of the name. The country rock through which the lava has given appears to be composed of old volcanic rocks, a belt of which forms the eastern boundary of the Coast Range granitic intrusion. It is therefore quite in keeping with the history of the region that there should be such an outpouring, although but for this one we should have thought

that the subterranean smelters were effectively sealed. Such local outbreaks in regions long immune from volcanic action are fortunately rare. But although spectacular outbreaks such as lava flows and tuff explosion are rare there are other volcanic phenomena more commonly met with. Such are the hot springs which in many places attract numbers of people by their medical properties. The geysers of Yellowstone Park, New Zealand, and Iceland are simply volcanoes in which highly heated water takes the place of lava, as Judd long since pointed out. Below them come the streams and springs of hot water, such as occur at Harrison, which bring up from the earth's interior large quantities of various salts in solution. It has been estimated that the hot springs at Bath, England, must have brought to the surface since the first

Roman occupation of Britain, an amount of solid matter sufficient to form a cone nearly 500 feet high. Thus long after spectacular vulcanism has ceased there goes on a quiet but real emission of heat and matter from below the solid crust.

It may be that as our knowledge of British Columbia increases—and much of it is yet imperfectly known at best—we shall find other things quite as unexpected as the lava plains of the Nass. When Archdeacon Collison told Mr. McEvoy of their existence that gentleman was "rather amused at his information, and declared that he had examined several such eruptions in the northwest, and every one of them was probably 2,000 years old, and he added he had but little doubt that was of the same duration."





By BRUCE BLIVEN

Noted Sociological Student and Writer Who Has Just Completed a Tour of Russia and Written the Following Article for The Literary and Critical Weekly, The New Republic of New York.

**THE OPTIM of the People.**—The anti-religious campaign in Russia goes forward steadily, though its character has been much changed of late. As with the work of bringing the peasants into the collective farms, the government found that it had been going too fast and that the zeal of Communists in the villages had led them into undesirable excesses. The new principle is that no church is to be destroyed or put to other uses, unless a majority of the communists desire it, whether this means leaving it open one year or ten. How far this policy is now being carried into practice it is impossible for me to say from my own knowledge.

When a church is closed, the question is considered whether it is an important historical monument; if so, it is left standing and perhaps turned into a museum. If it does not obtain this rating, it will be converted to secular uses or destroyed. It is difficult to put Russian churches to any other employment, since they are very badly lighted and the floor space is broken up into numerous small alcoves whose partition walls could not be cut away without endangering the whole structure. In at least one case, a former cathedral which was one of the most beautiful and costly in Russia has been converted into an anti-religious museum, and parties of Russians, children or adults, are conducted through it all day long by earnest guides who point out the significance of the various exhibits, only rarely raising their eyes to the incredibly beautiful decorations overhead.

In its early stages the anti-religious campaign went in for denunciation of the priests, couched in the language of passionate abuse; but all this has now been changed. The exhibits in the "special museums" are devoted to proving, statistically and through exhaustive charts and diagrams, that the Russian church was a tool of capitalism and of the Tsar. There are graphs showing the huge and increasing proportion of the national income which went into the pockets of the hierarchy; specimens of the pictures which were circulated among the illiterate and superstitious peasantry; pictures which subtly suggested that the Tsar was like the Mikado of Japan, of supernatural origin; statements of the staggering private incomes enjoyed by the princes of the church, and the like.

**MIRACULOUS Mummies.**—The Russian church used to lay great stress on the "miraculous" mummification which supposedly took place when certain local, saintlike priests had died; after a long interval their bodies would be dug up and placed on display in the church, though usually so wrapped in vestments that only half a square inch of mummified cheek would be left for the inspection of the devout. How important these relics were in the religious scheme of things no one who thinks in terms of modern conditions can possibly realize. The Communists have sought to offset them in two ways. First of all, they put on display some secular mummies of their own, exactly as well preserved as those of the church, with elaborate explanations that it is chalky soil which accomplishes this preservation, and that the devoutness of the deceased has nothing to do with it. (They occasionally show aside by side, for instance, a mummified rat or an executed murderer, and a saint, all in the same condition.) Second, they have in the presence of many witnesses unwrapped the vestments from certain of the holy mummies and have revealed that, as might have been expected, since natural production was too slow and sparse for a country teeming with churches, many of these sacred objects consisted of an odd lot of sheep's bones assembled under a sheet in such a way as to resemble roughly the skeleton of a man. Just how much effect these museums, and the accompanying propaganda in print, in the movies and on the radio, are having it would be impossible to say; not even the Russians really know. It is probably the case, as it is the world over, that the museums are patronized chiefly by those who already agree with their argument, and that the devout do not go.

It is the fashion for optimistic social philosophers to say that the persecution of any cause devoutly held merely makes the flames burn the brighter, but this is not always or necessarily true. Sometimes a cause which is driven underground simply dies and rots there. It is extremely unfashionable to go to church in Russia now; priests are subjected to every sort of difficulty, being placed in the last category as regards distribution of food, etc., and deprived of civil rights.

Church-controlled schools are, of course, absolutely forbidden, and any child who receives religious instruction must get it in the home and in a semi-surreptitious manner. His religious faith, if he has any, must withstand the shock of emphatic atheistic teaching in school, producing, at least in the younger children, a state of bewilderment well expressed by the little girl who said, "Well, it's this way: there is a God, but I don't believe in Him." I should be amazed to learn that more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the Russian children come out of school any less wholeheartedly devoted to atheism than they are to Communism. This is, at least, one reason why the congregations in the churches are steadily dwindling. They have today hardly any communists who are less than thirty years of age; even if the government should now pursue a laissez-faire policy toward them, it would be only a question of a few decades before they were starved out and disappeared.

**CAN THEY Live Without It?**—The two stereotyped observations which people outside Russia make on this matter are, "No nation can live without a religion of some kind," and then, brightly, "But, of course, Communism is a religion to them, isn't it?" The first of these is, I believe, historically inaccurate; and whether it has any validity to-day we shall presently see. The fight in Russia, of course, has thus far been mainly not against religion, but against an organized church which certainly was an old man of the sea on the peasants' backs. While any sort of mysticism would be regarded as out of order for a good Communist, there is thus far no particular objection to other Russians' going in for transcendentalism of any variety they like, provided they do not try to organize it. At the same time, I think, no one will deny that, generally speaking, a high degree of education is the foe of orthodoxy, and to a lesser extent, of mysticism in general; the Russian scheme of things envisages a far greater degree of education, for absolutely everybody, than has ever been contemplated anywhere else.

As for the notion that "Communism is a religion in Russia," as it is commonly interpreted, this is plain nonsense. Communism is an obsession, if you like, a monomania, but it is not in any sense mystical. Religion lives on faith, but Communism lives on works and, in the long run, if it does not provide these works it will have to go. Lenin is sometimes quoted as though he was the world's one great fountain of wisdom; but nothing is clearer to-day than that general policies are changed, not in accordance with what he wrote, but in accordance with facts, as they are gathered by individual Communists out on the firing line everywhere, reported back to the factory and village Soviets and passed up and up to where Stalin and his advisers sit in the Kremlin. After a new policy has been decided upon in the light of the facts, it is usually not hard to find somewhere in Lenin's writings a passage which either justifies the alteration or can be made to do so.

**IT CAN Be Changed.**—If anyone objects that "you cannot change human nature," the only intelligent answer is in capital letters, "YES, YOU CAN SO." Human nature is one of the most malleable things in the world. The history of morals, of marriage, of religion, shows us how easy it is to make mankind conform to practically any pattern, provided only that you catch it young enough—beginning, say, at the age of two minutes. Those who observe that "Russia cannot live without religion" usually mean that middle-aged Americans or Englishmen, brought up in a religious atmosphere, would not like to be forced to change over. But this truth has nothing to do with the question of young Russians suckled in atheism from the cradle. As for their future, the scientists would comment that the data yet available are not sufficient



# IF YOU LIVED IN RUSSIA -

## LIFE IN THE TOPSY-TURVY LAND OF THE SOVIETS



# To Destroy Religion, Home and Morality Russia Continues Her Ruthless Warfare; Rampant Atheism Aims To Kill Sacred Faith



More than 1,500 Western engineers and skilled workmen are in Soviet Russia to supervise the building of factories and other industrial developments and to teach native employees how to operate them. At upper right, the Western foreman of a watch factory is shown instructing a Russian girl. Lower left is a scene during the testing of newly-leased Western machinery in one of the specially built apartment houses for American and Canadian specialists and their families.



Krupskaya, the widow of Lenin, is shown above (at the left in the upper picture) with peasant women who were delegates to the congress. At the right, a fair peasant girl from the Caucasus is demonstrating the care of a farm tractor to other women. Centre, a Turkistan peasant woman photographed during an impassioned address to the congress.

to make a judgment one way or the other. In thirty years we shall perhaps know. For the present it can only be said that those who are growing up in Russia give no evidence of missing the formal, mystical religion which is denied them. In richness of personality, enthusiasm, ambition, energy, such Russian boys and girls of eighteen or twenty as I have had the opportunity to observe compared favorably with the average college student of either sex at home that, as a good American, my impulse was to weep for my countrymen.

**GOSSIP About Morals.**—One of the difficulties which hamper foreigners in understanding Russia is that we are prepared to believe almost anything, good or bad, about that amazing country. The Russian Communist movement has its "mystic fringe," like every movement everywhere else; and when one of these wild men makes a statement about something which he thinks ought to be done, we are all too likely to assume, first, that this is the policy of the government, and

second, that intention is identical with accomplishment. Probably there are few people with any pretension to intelligence who any longer believe the absurd stories about the "nationalization of women"; but there are doubtless many more who believe that the Russians are intent on destroying the home, as an institution, and have already made great strides in that direction. But for every Communist theorist who argues that the home is a centre of bad, bourgeois ideology, I think I can find at least another who maintains that it is a necessary and continuing institution—transmogrified, of course, by existing under a Communist state.

Certainly there is very little evidence that the home is being destroyed in Russia any more than, even as much as in the United States. There is no Russian equivalent of those vast new hotels for bachelors only, or for "bachelor girls" only, which have sprung up in recent years in New York. It is true that the U.S.S.R. is going in for nurseries and orphanages extensively, but this is chiefly because she has to. The crèches which are at-

tached to the new apartment houses, and to some of the factories, are just like similar institutions in America; women leave their children while they are at work, and come and reclaim them when they return home. The community dining-rooms in the apartment houses differ little from the similar services in American apartment houses. The Russian housewife may feed her family there or in her own apartment as she likes. The chief difference from America lies in the fact that for workers the food served is extraordinarily inexpensive; a whole family can be fed, and well fed by the standards of the country, for a dollar a day.

**THESE Wild Young Communists.**—Wise people in Russia assure me that the situation in regard to sexual morality is not very different from that in the United States, except that the Americans pretend to a standard which they do not observe, and the Russians are more honest about it. There has, always been a certain amount of freedom in Russia, in Tsarist days as well as now. If anything, the

tendency at present is toward greater strictness; the young Communists are essentially Puritans in their outlook, and frown upon excessive sex indulgence as they do upon excessive drinking or even the use of tobacco; these things are all taboo because they detract from the concentration of effort and energy toward building the socialist state.

There is no such thing as an illegitimate child in the U.S.S.R.; every baby has an equal standing with every other.

As everyone now knows, both marriage and divorce are exceedingly easy and simple in Russia. In divorce, about all that the government asks is that both parties agree as to what they want—certainly an infinitely better attitude than the idiotic rule in New York State, for instance, where "collusion," if known, becomes a fatal obstacle. When man and wife appear before the court, seeking a divorce, an attempt is usually made to reconcile them, and it is sometimes successful; but generally speaking, if they really want divorce they get it. If there are children, the parents share the responsibility for their maintenance according to their respective means.

**BIRTH Control in Russia.**—Many persons must have been puzzled by an apparent contradiction in Russia regarding the attitude of the state on contraception. We have been told that the government was not sympathetic toward birth control, though it countenances abortion. It is a fact that Russian authorities do not consider that the optimum population is a stationary or declining one, at least for that country, and at the present time. They will tell you that with Communism, Russia can easily maintain a far larger population than at present, and believing as they do that the capitalist powers of the west are planning to make war on them, they welcome the idea of plenty of future soldiers for the Red army. At the same time, they recognize the right of every woman to have no more children than she wishes. The real reason why birth control is not more widely practiced in Russia is, of course, that the universal shortage of all sorts of goods embraces also contraceptive appliances.

**MOSCOW.**—There is no talk of facials, the country club dance, and Bill's new job when the women get together in the Soviet Union. It is not, ploughing the spring sowing, and how about the capacity of the new powerhouse that supplies Moscow with electricity?

At the Sixth Congress of Soviets recently held in Moscow, one-fourth of the 1,400 delegates were women. One girl drove reindeer and dogs 1,200 miles over the frozen wastelands of the north to represent her village council. A thin, sprightly girl, a scarf bright as geraniums wound round her head, she talked about tractors to the 500 workers and peasants who crowded the Moscow Grand Opera House.

**YOU MUST** think of your tractor as your child," she urged. "Treat it tenderly. It is a lesson we Russians must learn, if we are to go ahead rapidly like the Americans, that machinery is as delicate, as sensitive as the human body."

Russia has had grief with her imported farm implements. The simple peasants could not understand why the same mysterious power that ploughed fields, sowed seed, could not grease the machines and keep them in order. They left caterpillars, tractors, drills and harrows stand in winter storms and snow, believing they would care for themselves. A woman from Turkistan, who was veiled until two years ago, changed the programme of the whole congress. "Why must we hang around in Moscow to hear reports from the Red army?" she demanded. Her brown, sunburned face, her dark, flashing eyes defied all the storms and snow, believing they would care for themselves. A woman from Turkistan, who was veiled until two years ago, changed the programme of the whole congress. "Why must we hang around in Moscow to hear reports from the Red army?" she demanded. Her brown, sunburned face, her dark, flashing eyes defied all the storms and snow, believing they would care for themselves.

their former occupation, but the records indicate that the percentage of those who do so is less than ten. While statistics on this subject are naturally unreliable, the Communists believe that they have already abolished perhaps 90 per cent of professional prostitution. They argue that while there is, and perhaps always will be, a small proportion of nymphomaniacs, most prostitution is economic in its origin; and that when every young woman is taught a trade and given a job, the temptation is greatly reduced.

This sounds plausible; but there is another strong reason, not usually mentioned, for the reduction of prostitution in the cities of Russia at present. That is the housing shortage. The prostitute needs a room of her own, and such a thing is an almost undreamed of luxury for the average Russian. Even if she has one, as soon as her way of life becomes known to her neighbors in the same building, she is almost certain to be denounced to the authorities by someone who is feverishly eager to get possession of the space she occupies. To be turned out of your dwelling in Russia is a tragedy the extent of which an American can hardly grasp. The real test of the Communist philosophy in this general matter will come when the housing shortage is relieved.

**WOMEN delegates** from Turkistan, Uzbekistan, from the Volga, gathered and talked about the new incubators and winter wheat.

Problems of a collective farm brought Chamaikina Eudoxie from the Mordovian autonomous region to the congress. "Will the government send a moving picture machine that is not always breaking down so that the peasants can have amusement at night?"

"The machine we have now is always on fire."

The girl was richly dressed, bright beads over a white woolen blouse, fine embroidered shawl on her head. A young factory director talked sharply about "the wasters."

Yamakov, who learned to read and write when she was twenty-one, represented the Soviet at Kara-Karpath. She is twenty-three now.

"They told me to bring home every word from the congress."

She was endlessly, intently, soberly. One delegate talked five hours. Yamakov, a dozen braids poking from under her thickly embroidered Uzbek cap, never put down her pencil.

Cheers, laughter shook the great gilded theatre where czars once sat. Quickly, the congress approved the motion from Turkistan.

**THEN** over the crimson carpeted runway, where the lovely butterflies of the Imperial ballet danced, white-haired Krupskaya, widow of Lenin, walked to take her chair with women workers. Krupskaya, tired faced, livened by swift, piercing eyes—

"How many women read and write in your villages? And children? All in school? Good!"

She stabs the figures into her pad. Krupskaya is in the educational bureau. Russian girls from the peat fields, with white shawls over their heads, crowded two rows of the glittering opera house. They dig the peat in bogs just outside of Moscow, the peat that supplies the powerhouse that gives light to the 2,500,000 who live in the capital city.

**BOBBED** hair is very chic in Buryat-Mongolia now, thanks to Cydonova, champion cowgirl, who has set the example. She is an authority on cattle and hogs. But she turned gladly from a heated discussion on the treatment of hog cholera to feminism.

"I was the first woman in my village to cut my hair. Women are like sheep."

That is blunt, Oriental realism for you.

"Most of the women in the village cut their hair, after they had finished being scandalized at my bob," she continued.

Cydonova's black, smooth hair was like carved, gleaming stone against the creamy yellow of her face. Her jacket, peacock blue brocade, was brought from the fine shops at Peking by a traveling pedler. Her scarf was homespun.

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## DEMAND FOR JUMPING JUMBOS CREATES FARM SIDELINE

**LAKEVILLE, CAL.**—Scores of millions of croaking delicacies, reared to maturity in both natural and artificial ponds, are creating a new dish—frogs' legs!

Philadelphia consumes four millions a year, Los Angeles eats three millions, New York—but the list grows too large. And these are pairs of legs, not singles. Ordinary bullfrogs, known more popularly as giant jumbos, supply the piece de resistance.

**LOUISIANA SUPPLIES MOST.** Louisiana furnishes, possibly indirectly, most of the many million consumed each year. For the new farm, 106 pairs of common bullfrogs were shipped from that southern state to California.

In due course eggs are laid, tadpoles hatched and now millions of tiny tadpoles cavort around one of the three large ponds, while their parents feast on the crayfish—also from Louisiana—and such other live food as come within reach stop the water.

**TWO YEARS IN A FEW RITES**

When you eat a juicy leg from a frog, you bring to a close a rather lengthy career. Frogs do not spring into being and reach maturity overnight. From nine months to two years are required for a big frog to reach market-size, and in a few snail's minutes he ceases to be.



Frogs must eat to be eaten—so M. W. Herriman, of the Lakeville, Cal., frog farm, dips up minnows to feed the hungry table delicacies.

The fore legs supply several tasty bites and along the back tender morsels may be stripped. Just how many frogs reach the dining tables of hotels and homes cannot be estimated. One large farm sends to the market 1,000,000 a year. Others range down to 10,000 or so.



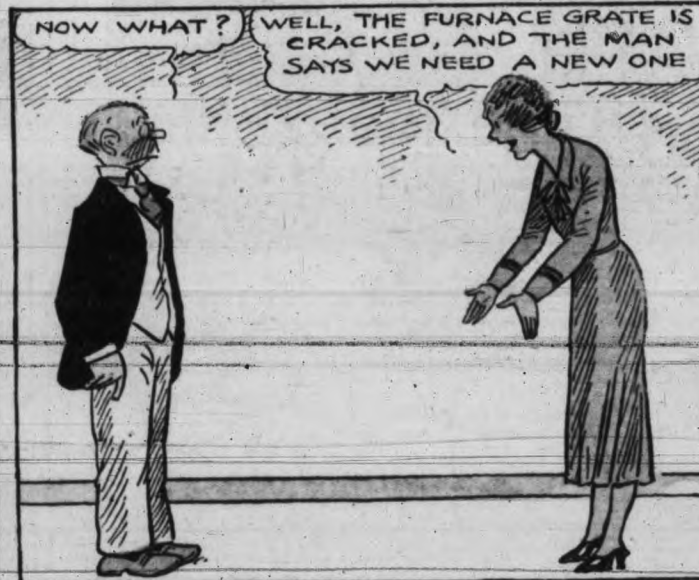
# Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1932



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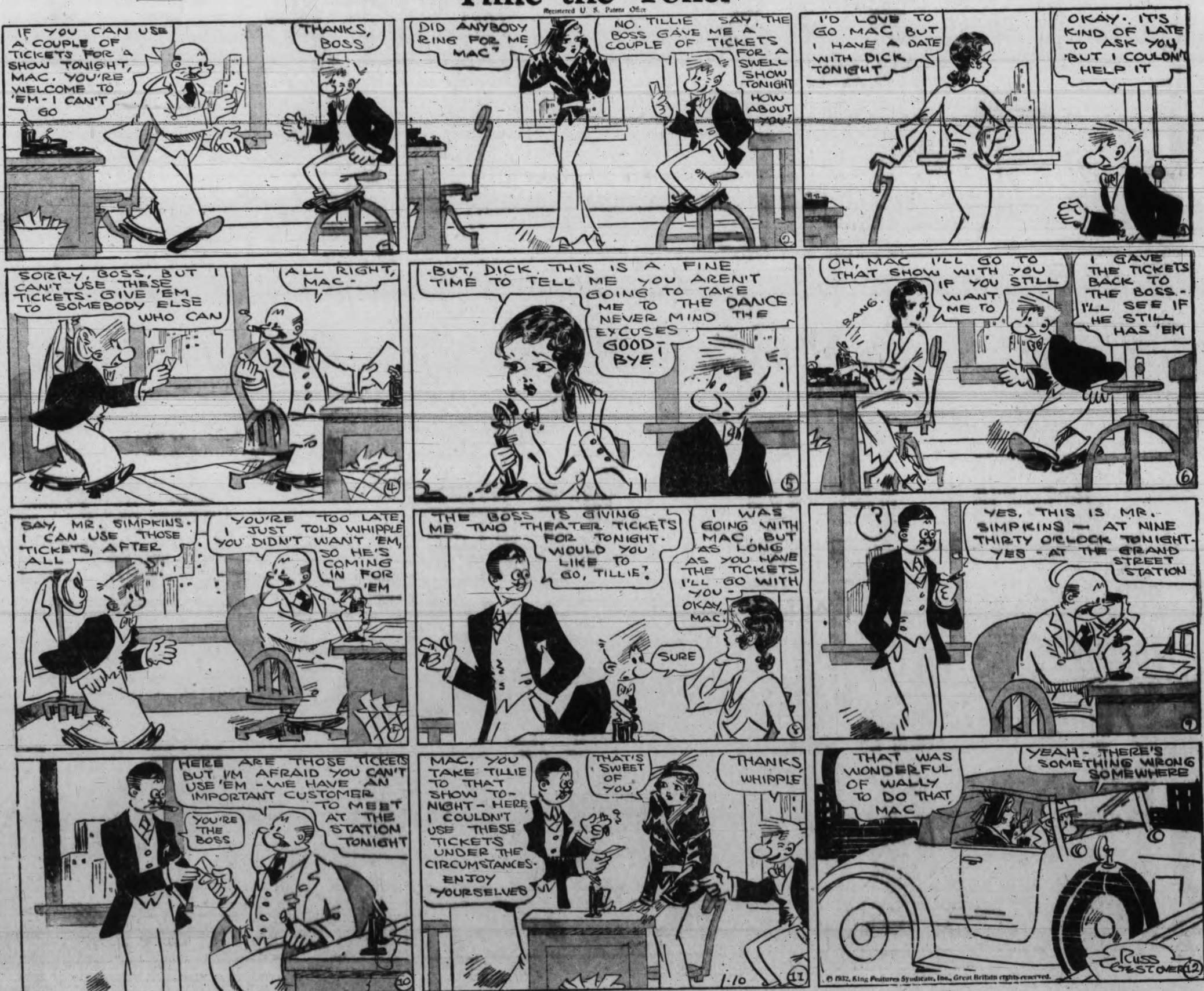
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## Tillie the Toiler







## Bringing Up Father

Registered U. S. Patent Office





# Regular Fellers

by Gene Byrnes

